

# The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

Vol. XL, No. 15. Whole No. 277. }

NEW YORK, AUGUST 10, 1895.

{ Per Year, \$3.00. Per Copy, 10c.

## Contents

### Topics of the Day:

TWO VIEWS OF THE BELMONT-MORGAN SYNDICATE . . . . .	421
NEED OF LARGER VOLUME OF MONEY . . . . .	422
THE COMING BULL-FIGHT IN ATLANTA . . . . .	423
PRESIDENT CLEVELAND AND A THIRD TERM . . . . .	424
NATIONAL ASPECTS OF NEW YORK'S SUNDAY CLOSING . . . . .	425
FAILURE OF THE NEGRO COLONY IN MEXICO . . . . .	426
INTELLECTUAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MEN AND WOMEN . . . . .	427
REMEDIES FOR RURAL DEPOPULATION . . . . .	428
THE NEGRO AT THE ATLANTA EXPOSITION . . . . .	428
A CRIMINAL EXTRAORDINARY . . . . .	429
TOPICS IN BRIEF . . . . .	429

### Letters and Art:

A FAVORITE NOVELIST OF TWO GENERATIONS AGO . . . . .	430
MARK TWAIN HAS FUN WITH FENIMORE COOPER . . . . .	430
WAGNERIAN OPERA IN PARIS . . . . .	431
HOWELLS TELLS OF A NIGHT WITH LOWELL . . . . .	431
MAKERS OF OUR POPULAR SONGS . . . . .	432
IS POE'S "RAVEN" AN ALLEGORY? . . . . .	433
PLAYS IN ENGLISH FOR AMERICANS . . . . .	433
NOTES . . . . .	433

### Science:

LABORATORY STUDY OF THE HUMAN MIND . . . . .	434
WILL TRUNK LINES ADOPT ELECTRIC MOTIVE POWER? . . . . .	434
A NEW SPECIES OF BEAR . . . . .	435
THE CAUSE OF RED SNOW . . . . .	435
A MAGNETIC CLOCK . . . . .	435
HUNTING FOR AN ANTIDOTE TO SNAKE POISONS . . . . .	435
HIGH TEMPERATURES FROM ELECTRICITY . . . . .	436
TESTS OF INCANDESCENT LAMPS . . . . .	436

THE PHONOGRAPH IN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH . . . . .	437
MICA AND ITS USES . . . . .	437
THE BICYCLE AS AN AID TO SCIENCE AND ART . . . . .	437
SCIENCE BREVITIES . . . . .	437

### The Religious World:

THE COLOR LINE IN THE CHURCHES . . . . .	438
NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF DIFFERENT RELIGIONS . . . . .	438
THE TOMB OF LAZARUS . . . . .	439
TIME LIMIT IN THE METHODIST PASTORATE . . . . .	439
PRAYER AND EPIDEMICS . . . . .	440
"SCIENCE IN FETTERS" . . . . .	440
A PROTESTANT APPEAL TO THE POPE . . . . .	441
A UNIQUE COMMUNION SERVICE . . . . .	441
RELIGIOUS NOTES . . . . .	441

### From Foreign Lands:

THE BRITISH ELECTIONS . . . . .	442
FRANCE'S FIGHT AGAINST ALCOHOL . . . . .	443
TWO SOCIALIST COMMUNITIES . . . . .	444
STAMBULOFF . . . . .	445
FOREIGN NOTES . . . . .	445

### Miscellaneous:

GLADSTONE AND BISMARCK—A CONTRAST . . . . .	446
HOW PAPERS ARE SOLD IN BERLIN AND PARIS . . . . .	446
A MYSTERY IN VARNISH . . . . .	447
NOW LONG MAY MAN LIVE? . . . . .	447
OPALS ARE POPULAR AGAIN . . . . .	448
AN INTERESTING SIBERIAN RACE . . . . .	448
THE EXPORTATION OF AMERICAN APPLES . . . . .	448
THERE WERE GIANTS IN THOSE DAYS . . . . .	448
CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER . . . . .	448
LEGAL . . . . .	449
BUSINESS OUTLOOK . . . . .	450
CHESS . . . . .	450
CURRENT EVENTS . . . . .	87

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, 30 LAFAYETTE PLACE, N. Y.

CATALOGUE FREE FROM ANY AGENT OR BY MAIL FOR TWO 2-CENT STAMPS

YOU SEE THEM EVERYWHERE

\$100 WISELY IN MY INVESTITMENT

FOREMOST IN BEAUTY, GEAR, SPEED AND DURABILITY

# Columbia Bicycles

POPE MFG CO. HARTFORD, CONN.

HARTFORD BICYCLES 180 160 150

BOSTON, NEW YORK, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, PITTSBURGH, PHILADELPHIA

**There is no Scenery**  
on the Continent of America or in the world to be compared with that on the line of the

## Canadian Pacific Railway

**SUCH IS THE VERDICT**  
of all Tourists, Experienced Travelers and Globe Trotters who have traveled over the line, and today carries the major portion of **AROUND THE WORLD** Travel, who are continually trumpeting above fact to their friends and acquaintance and telling them they intend to make the trip again.

Japan, China, Hawaiian and Fijian Islands, Australia and New Zealand all reached by Canadian Pacific Steamships.

For Descriptive Pamphlets, Time Tables and Tickets apply to

E. V. SKINNER, 353 Broadway, New York.  
H. McMURTRIE, cor. Third and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia.  
H. J. COLVIN, 197 Washington St., Boston.  
C. SHEEHY, 11 Fort St., W. Detroit.  
J. F. LEE, 232 So. Clark St., Chicago.  
W. R. CALLAWAY, Guarantee Loan Building, Minneapolis.  
M. M. STERN, Chronicle Building, San Francisco, or to  
D. McNICOLL, General Pass. Agent, Montreal, Can.

## California in 3½ Days

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS

## Via the NORTH-WESTERN LINE.

All meals served in Dining Cars. Sleeping car reservations, tickets and all information at Ticket Office of CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY, 493 Broadway, New York City.

W. B. KNISKERN, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent, CHICAGO ILL.  
H. A. GROSS, G. E. P. Agent, NEW YORK.

### The Perfect Perpetual Calendar.

Simplest; most reliable; 50 cents, post-free. Funk & Wagnalls Co., Pubs., 30 Lafayette Place, New York.

### Sanford's Perfect Heel Protector

is the only device that prevents lopsided Boot-Heels. Guaranteed to add 50 per cent. to the wearing quality of any pair of shoes. Made of Silver Steel, chilled, very durable. Easily applied by any one. We mail a sample pair, with nails, for 10c., or a box containing six pairs protectors, with nails, a steel chisel, tin gauge, and full instructions for applying, for 50 cts. Agents wanted. Address:

Woodman Co., Box 2872, Boston, Mass.

**CARD PRINTER FREE**

Set any name in one minute; prints 500 cards an hour. YOU can make money with it. A fastest selling type, also Indelible Ink, Type Holder, Pads and Trainers. Best Lines Marker: worth \$1.00. Sample mailed FREE for 10c. stamps for postage on outfit and large catalogue of 1000 Bargains.

R. H. Ingervall & Bro. 65 Cortlandt St. N. Y. City

## GENUINE - BATTLE-FIELD - CANES

**SPECIAL OFFER until September 1st.**



We will give, free, a genuine piece of Confederate currency (\$1.00 bill or larger), with each order, cash with order, for one of our genuine Battle-field Canes, cut from any one of the following battle-fields: Seven Pines, Fair Oaks, Garnet Farm, Cold Harbor, Malvern Hill, and Petersburg.

While these canes are pleasing in appearance, they are thoroughly practical walking-sticks, mostly of hickory, oak, sweet gum, and holly, straight or shepherd's crook styles, as preferred. We will gladly send any special length or diameter of cane ordered.

The price of these Canes, with bill of Confederate currency, is the same as for cane alone, **ONE DOLLAR**, postage paid, and is good only to September 1st.

**SOUVENIR CANE CO., J. O. ALWOOD, Manager,**

1002 E. Broad Street, Richmond, Va.

## RELIABLE INSURANCE AT LOW COST FOR TEMPERANCE PEOPLE ONLY!

The cheapest possible insurance is where there is the least possible risk. For this reason

### THE AMERICAN TEMPERANCE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Can and does give total abstainers policies at about one-half the cost in an ordinary company. Isn't that saving worth something? The company has made large accessions in membership during the past two years, and its object is to become one of the leading associations in the world.

Write, stating your age, and let us give you the cost on a policy. This will cost you nothing.

Liberal pay to those who will act as representatives of the company.

FRANK DELANO, PRESIDENT.  
GEO. E. GODWARD, SEC'Y & TREAS.

GEN'L OFFICES, 253 BROADWAY COR. MURRAY ST. NEW YORK CITY.

## THE ST. DENIS.

Broadway and Eleventh Street,  
OPPOSITE GRACE CHURCH, - NEW YORK.  
**EUROPEAN PLAN.**

Rooms, \$1 per day and upward.

"There is an atmosphere of home comfort and hospitable treatment at the St Denis which is rarely met with in a public house, and which insensibly draws you there as often as you turn your face toward New York."

## "Joker's Dictionary."

A cyclopedia of wit and humor, according to subject alphabetically arranged. Contains 326 pages of Jokes, Stories, Droll Yarns, and clever bits of repartee on every subject likely to come up in social intercourse. Order of your newsdealer; or sent post-paid on receipt of price, 25 cents.

Address Union Book Co., Box 106, Brooklyn, N. Y.

## TYPEWRITER HEADQUARTERS,

45 Liberty St., New York, sells all makes under half price. Don't buy before writing them for unprejudiced advice and prices. Exchanges. Immense stock for selection. Shipped for trial. Guaranteed first class. Largest house in the world. Dealers supplied. 32-page illus. cat. free.

## AGENTS, STUDENTS, TEACHERS.

An immense book. Former price \$6.50, reduced to \$2.50. Thousands of testimonials from educators. A bonanza for agents. Write at once for terms to agents. Address, A. W. ATKINSON, 454 Essex Street, Lynn, Mass.

**Corpulency Cured Safely**, by intelligent and scientific treatment. Large Abdomens reduced permanently. We guarantee a cure or refund your money. No starvation methods.

**TREMONT MEDICAL CO., Boston, Mass.**

**A CHAUTAUQUA RECLINING CHAIR FREE**

WITH A COMBINATION BOX OF SWEET HOME SOAP FOR \$10.00. THE LARKIN SOAP MFG CO. BUFFALO, N. Y.

IF INTERESTED IN THE STUDY OF NATURE, send name and 2-cent stamp

for **BEST LIST OF BOOKS** in Botany, Entomology, Ornithology, Conchology, Geology, Natural History, and Biology.

Knobel's Illustrated Guides in Natural History are the latest, simplest, and the best.

THE TREES AND SHRUBS ..... net 50 cts.  
FERNS AND EVERGREENS ..... net 50 cts.  
DAY BUTTERFLIES, etc. .... net 50 cts.  
BEETLES, AND THEIR KIND ..... net 50 cts.

\* Sent, post-paid, on receipt of price, by  
**BRADLEE WHIDDEN, Pub. and Bookseller,**  
18 Arch Street, Boston, Mass.

### WHIST OR BUMBLEPUFFY?

The Duplicate Method will show which you play. The Hamilton Method is the best and cheapest. A fine player writes us:

"It is compact, quick, and accurate, and possesses every advantage of the Kalamazoo without its bulk. . . . I would prefer your method at the same price." Complete apparatus for sixteen deals, without playing cards, \$1.00, post paid. Send for cuts and prices of our "Columbia" Typewriter and Office Desks.

**The J. W. Gibbes Stationery Co., Columbia, S. C.**

### EDUCATIONAL.

## HORNER SCHOOL

OXFORD, N. C.

A training school for boys, with military organization.

Healthful location, excellent equipment. Catalog sent on application.

## GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

of the University of the State of New York. The Foremost Music-school in America. All branches of Vocal and Instrumental music taught as a science and as an art, from the first beginning to the highest artistic perfection. The regular degrees in music granted. Send for particulars. Dr. E. EBERHARD, Pres't, 170 West 23d St., New York.

## KINDERGARTEN SUPPLIES

at Schermerhorn's, 3 East 14th St., N. Y.  
Send for new catalog.



# The Literary Digest

VOL. XI., No. 15.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 10, 1895.

WHOLE NUMBER, 277

Published Weekly by

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 30 Lafayette Place, New York.  
London: 44 Fleet Street. Toronto: 11 Richmond Street, West.

Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

EDWARD J. WHEELER, - - - - - EDITOR.

## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

**PRICE.**—Per year, in advance, \$3.00; four months, on trial, \$1.00; single copies, 10 cents.

**RECEIPTS.**—The yellow label pasted on the outside wrapper is a receipt for payment of subscription to and including the printed date.

**EXTENSION.**—The extension of a subscription is shown by the printed label the second week after a remittance is received.

**DISCONTINUANCES.**—We find that a large majority of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. It is therefore assumed, unless notification to discontinue is received, that the subscriber wishes no interruption in his series. Notification to discontinue at expiration can be sent in at any time during the year.

**PRESENTATION COPIES.**—Many persons subscribe for THE LITERARY DIGEST to be sent to friends. In such cases, if we are advised that a subscription is a present and not regularly authorized by the recipient, we will make a memorandum to discontinue at expiration, and to send no bill for the ensuing year.

## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

### TWO VIEWS OF THE BELMONT-MORGAN SYNDICATE.

A RENEWAL of gold exports a few days ago has again brought the operations attending the last sale of Government bonds into the field of newspaper debate. In two of the current month's magazines we find reviews of the work of the Belmont-Morgan syndicate written from two quite different standpoints.

In *The Review of Reviews* (August), Mr. Albert A. Stevens, editor of *Bradstreet's*, recalls the events that rendered necessary the recent bond issues, in an article entitled "Wall Street and the Credit of the Government." By Wall Street he means "the financial influences and collection of capital found in the New York Clearing-House Association." Referring to attempts by the Knights of Labor and by United States Senators to prevent the issue of bonds to maintain the credit of the Government, Mr. A. A. Stevens says: "It was at this juncture, as thirty-four years before, that New York bankers decided to take the emergency in charge and create a little of that healthful and patriotic business sentiment which seemed so woefully lacking." The position of the Government had at this time (January, 1895) become "lamentable." The withdrawals of gold for the week ending January 26 aggregated eleven millions. The reserve had fallen by February 1 to forty-one millions. Speaking of the way in which the effort to authorize the issue of specific gold bonds was forestalled in Congress, Mr. Stevens takes occasion to rebuke ex-Speaker Reed for his part as follows:

"In the interest of truth it must be added that Hon. Thomas B. Reed, ex-Speaker of the House and reputed candidate for the Republican nomination for the Presidency, did more to embarrass the friends of the movement to issue gold bonds than any other member of the House, with his substitute for the bill reported by the Committee on Banking and Currency, to issue currency or lawful money three-per-cent. bonds; for, by insisting on this measure, he succeeded in holding a large Republican vote away from the friends of gold bonds. The opinion has been expressed

by those in position to know that had Mr. Reed cooperated to secure an issue of gold bonds such a one could have been authorized, and about \$16,000,000 saved the Government. Of this there can be no doubt in view of Mr. Reed's intimation to friends of the bill (H. R. 8705) that if his (Reed's) substitute was accepted a sufficient number of Republican votes would be cast for it to pass it."

Of the syndicate that then took charge of the issue of bonds, Mr. Stevens says it represented wealth "probably not less than \$600,000,000," the Rothschilds alone representing \$350,000,000. Of the much-discussed contract made with them he has this to say:

"It is no exaggeration to state that this contract between the syndicate and the Government is a most extraordinary document. Not only did the syndicate agree to furnish gold and restore the Treasury reserve, which they have done, but they agreed to keep the gold in Treasury until October next irrespective of the rate of foreign exchange. Thus during the past few months we have witnessed sterling rates for exchange at a point making it profitable for gold to go abroad, yet none went out. The creation of a credit balance in Europe by the purchase there of about \$32,000,000 in gold, and the sale there of nearly \$35,000,000 worth of American securities within three months, is only a small part of the effort made to maintain a favorable rate for foreign exchange. Evidently the 'financial influence' and 'all legitimate efforts' of this syndicate 'to protect the Treasury of the United States,' when backed by nearly \$600,000,000 of capital and the influence of the largest bankers in the world, means the ability at times to suspend the operation of the laws of trade. This is true in a sense. As a matter of fact, altho not generally known—few, if any, in the Belmont-Rothschild-Morgan syndicate (except those named) know that not only have financial interests of other governments been made to await on the requirements of the Treasury of the United States, but profitable financial transactions in exchange have been waived, have not been taken advantage of here and in Europe, in order that gold may stay in the Treasury and the credit of this Government be maintained. The dominating influences in the European and American worlds of finance are interested to see that gold does not go out when rates of exchange indicate a profit, and 'Wall Street,' i.e., the syndicate, has foregone and will forego such opportunities. This reads somewhat uncommercially, it is true, but when the operations of the syndicate are made known of all men, if they ever are, the account of a banker refusing to export gold when such a transaction offered him a profit, because of his relation to or with the syndicate which proposed to maintain the gold reserve in the United States Treasury, in comparison will be a commonplace.

"And for such services as these what have the syndicate profited? Bonds placed by them netted them about six per cent., out of which must come all the expense of protecting the Treasury reserve for more than six months, bringing more than \$32,000,-



AUGUST BELMONT.

ooo gold from Europe, and inevitable losses on certain transactions, necessitated by the terms of the contract."

Mr. Stevens goes on to place the blame for the Government's condition upon "the free-silver propaganda," which disastrously affected the national credit.

In *The Social Economist* (August) appears an article reviewing the work of the syndicate in a somewhat different spirit. It is written presumably by the editor, Mr. George Gunton, and is in the nature of a reply to Mr. Stevens's article. Reference is made at the opening to the latter's "startling proposition" that "two firms of London bankers have taken the United States Treasury under their patronage and protection," "to hold it aloof from the operation of the laws of trade." After quoting a portion of the passage which we have just given from Mr. Stevens's article, Mr. Gunton proceeds as follows:

"The gist of the case made by the editor of *Bradstreet's* is that it is now the services which Belmont, the Rothschilds, and Pierpont Morgan are rendering to the market in promoting an active export of American corporate securities and shares instead of gold, which is preventing the export of gold and the drain of gold from the Treasury for that purpose. If a broker calls for gold for export, the syndicate sees that he gets foreign exchange in lieu of it, on which he makes the same premium. The brokers are given to understand that things will be made very uncomfortable for any broker who, in the near future, ventures to ship gold in defiance of the will of the syndicate, and with this hint hanging over them they dare not do it.

"The artists who paint these pictures of the syndicate's power do not seem to perceive that they imply that its power to 'hold up' the Government is as great as its power to 'hold up' the brokers, and that the contract bears upon its face the evidence of being the result of the exercise of such a power unflinchingly and unsparingly. If the syndicate can now compel the brokers not to ship gold when its shipment is profitable, they could in February last, with equal potency, induce the withdrawal of gold from the Treasury in any required quantity necessary to compel the Government to resort to the services of the syndicate as it has done.

"The syndicate can create another run upon the Treasury at will, and another crisis rendering its own services as salvors of the Treasury as indispensable as they were in February. After October 1, the right to its good offices will have expired, and the question whether the syndicate will make another borrowing of 3,500,000 ounces of gold by the Treasury necessary or not, does not seem to depend upon any other exigency than the cold question whether the syndicate would prefer to make \$13,500,000 more out of the Treasury or to let the time go idly by without profit."

The dependence of the United States Treasury "on extemporized aid from foreign bankers," he stigmatizes as "a condition of things which calls the blush of shame to the cheeks of every patriot sufficiently intelligent to comprehend the transaction." He continues:

"The objection to the system of financing the Treasury, now being carried on by the Belmont-Morgan-Rothschild syndicate, is not merely that it is an act of executive assumption without authority of Congress or of law; not merely that it is foreign, destructive of the very credit it assumes to sustain, costly, temporary, bungling, inartificial, and inadequate; but mainly and chiefly that it leaves the Sisyphean Boulder resting over the Treasury in increasing weight and volume the moment the shoulders of the syndicate are with-

drawn. Our prime objection is that it is not 'financing' at all, but merely making the most profit that can be made out of a debtor's exigency without setting him on his feet or in any way lightening the burden of the exigency itself. It is not the fault of the syndicate that their aid has this narrow scope. . . . The fact to be recognized is that the President in person, acting over the head of the Secretary of the Treasury, has acknowledged a wreck by passing the ship over to the salvors, while she lay in the trough of the sea, the waves sweeping over her decks, and the bilge-water rising in her hold. Nothing is being done by the salvors except to keep her from sinking and to pocket the salvage, without in any way removing her from the condition of danger or towing her into port."

Mr. Gunton does not consider that the free-silver agitation is the source of the trouble, for the Government's credit was repaired at the very time that agitation was at its greatest height. The greenback notes are, in his opinion, the cause of trouble, and "the real achievement to be accomplished is the retirement of those notes."

### NEED OF LARGER VOLUME OF MONEY.

NOTHING is more strenuously denied by the adherents of the gold standard than the proposition that, owing to the excess of the demand for actual money over the supply, gold has steadily advanced in value. It is denied that there has been an appreciation of gold, and also that there is an insufficient supply of money. Gen. Francis A. Walker, one of the leading American economists, has an article in *The Quarterly Journal of Economics* (July, New York), in which he endeavors to show the invalidity of the grounds upon which these denials are made. The gold monometalists, he says, generally content themselves with showing that the volume of our currency has increased largely from 1860 to 1892, and that prices of commodities have gone on declining in spite of this increased supply of money, ignoring altogether the important factor of the growing demand for money. It is not maintained, he says, that prices rise or fall in proportion as the actual quantity of money in circulation at a given time increases or diminishes; prices only rise when the supply of money increases relatively to the demand, and they fall when the demand for money increases more rapidly than the supply. Since 1860 there has been a *per capita* increase in our currency of 64.8 per cent., but our population has considerably more than doubled, and hence the amount of currency needed has increased greatly; yet the gold monometalists neither allow for the increase of population nor do they consider the influence of the demand for more money in the determination of prices. As there are, however, some able writers who deny, in a general way, that the demand for actual money is increasing, General Walker turns to them and answers as follows:

"And right here let me take issue bluntly with the writers of the gold monometalist school generally, Mr. Wells, Mr. Horace White, Mr. Atkinson, Professor Sumner, and others, regarding their unverified assumption that it is in the nature of an advancing industrial civilization to require smaller and still smaller amounts of 'the circulating medium.' These writers are never tired of dilating upon the function of the bank and the clearing house in saving the use of money. They descant upon the statistics, partial, fragmentary, and unreliable as they are, which show the comparatively small proportion of cash payments; and they meet every statement or assumption as to the importance of the money supply with assertions that the money supply has really ceased to be of any practical consequence, as a result of the extension of credit agencies and instruments.

"Now, it is perfectly true that credit agencies and instruments, in any high state of industrial civilization, effect an enormous saving in the use of money. But it is at the same time true that, in spite of all which credit agencies and instruments can do, after the efficiency of banks and clearing-houses is exhausted, the whole tendency of modern civilization has been to increase the demand for actual money. At the beginning of the present cen-



AN OLD DODGE.

Letting the little fellow think he's the driver—when he isn't.

—The Inter Ocean, Chicago.



tury the people of the United States enjoyed a minimum of credit agencies and instruments; and yet the volume of currency was, so far as we can make out from the incomplete statistics of circulation, less than one half, per capita, what it was sixty years later, in spite of the fact that, during the interval, banks by the hundreds and clearing-houses in a half-score of cities had come into existence, transportation had been enormously quickened, the telegraph had been introduced, and in a hundred ways the efficiency of a given body of money had been increased. And to-day, thirty-five years later still, while credit agencies and instruments have been enormously improved and entirely new means of communication, like the telephone, have been introduced, the people of the United States are using far more money than they did in 1860; and yet the sole sign of inflation—namely, rising prices—does not appear. The simple explanation is that the multiplication of commodities due to the increased facilities of production, the marvelous increase of travel, and changes in the habits of our people with respect to carrying and spending money, are continually creating a demand for a larger and still larger volume of actual money, in spite of improved agencies of exchange and rapidly multiplying instruments of credit."

General Walker also replies to those who question the dependence of prices upon the supply of money and who attribute the fall in prices to other causes than those connected with the currency. He says:

"It is difficult to see how any economist can take exception to the proposition that, other conditions remaining the same, an increase in the quantity of money must raise prices and a decrease in the quantity of money must lower prices. Since money is actually exchanged for goods, since people do give for it that which they have earned by labor and abstinence and risk, it is clear that prices—that is, the value of money—must be fixed by a sufficient cause. It can not be a matter of whim or a matter of accident. There must be some reason why the producer sells his goods for so much money, and not for more and not for less. There must be some competent force which compels him to give as much as he does, which releases him from the necessity of giving more than he does. What is that force? In regard to all exchanges of goods for goods or goods for services, under all conditions and in all places, the answer universally accepted is, 'Demand and supply.' Some powerful reason must be shown for asserting that any other principle governs in the exchange of goods or services for money. . . .

"The principle that value is determined in the relation between supply and demand has been abundantly established by competent induction. The only hypothesis in the case of the quantity theory of money is that supply and demand have the same domination and potency here which they have in all other cases of exchange. . . . That assumption is no more violent than would be the assumption of a skilled physicist, making observations in a region never before visited, that the law of gravity reigned there as elsewhere."

#### THE COMING BULL-FIGHT IN ATLANTA.

OTHER features of the Cotton States and International Exposition soon to open in Atlanta, Ga., are for the time being dwarfed by the uproar that is being made over the bull-fight advertised as one of the attractions. A determined opposition to this feature has been inaugurated by William Hosea Ballou, President of the American Humane Society, who has been seeking to secure the intervention of Federal as well as State authorities, but apparently, so far, without success. Many of the newspapers of the country are interesting themselves in the subject, and, for the most part, these side with Mr. Ballou.

"No Worse Spectacle Could be Chosen."—"Secretary Carlisle has reasonably decided that bulls are not 'immoral instruments' and can not therefore be kept out of the country when some one seeks to import them for fighting purposes, and that the bull-fighters themselves can not be excluded under the alien contract-labor law. There is, however, no real local sentiment in favor of the fights. There is a good deal of sport in the average American. It shows itself in the patronage bestowed upon all manner of games that are exhibitions of skill and endurance,

and upon fights between well-matched specimens of the human race. But the unequal, unsportsmanlike exhibition of brutality known as a bull-fight has never found favor in this climate. These disgusting spectacles are not typical of the South, old or new. They can not be regarded as characteristic of the people of the land. They are foreign, in the very grain and essence of their theory and practise. If the Exposition is to be representative of the civilization of the South no worse spectacle could be chosen. If the fights are to be simply permitted as means of entertainment it is doubtful whether they will be popular."—*Evening Star, Washington.*

**Mr. Ballou on the Wrong Tack.**—"If this sham fight is objectionable because it reminds people of a real fight, why not protest against plays in which there are murder scenes and famous paintings which depict assassinations and the like? Every argument that can be made against the sham bull-fight will hold good against stage plays and pictures which deal with murders.

"The truth is, Mr. Ballou and his followers are on the wrong tack. They should have gone to work to suppress the Midway Plaisance at the Chicago World's Fair. The sights and scenes witnessed there were calculated to do far more damage to public morals than can possibly result from our merry warfare with a bull, which will enjoy the sport and be fed on the fat of the land, neither suffering injury himself nor harming anything within his reach.

"If Mr. Ballou is right, let us prohibit Shakespeare's plays, destroy our historical pictures and statues, and to suppress every book and newspaper which describes the violent death of either man or beast. This would be the logical result of the extravagantly absurd crusade which has been started against one of the most attractive and innocent features of our Exposition."—*The Constitution, Atlanta.*

**A Mere Worthless Imitation.**—"The Times-Union thinks it is folly, and worse than folly, to have such an exhibition on the Exposition grounds. To be sure, the bulls killed will be eaten, and the fight would not make a display one tenth as brutal as can be seen at the Chicago stock-yards six days in every week.

"As for danger to the men and horses, that is to be absolutely removed. The toreadors and their horses will be covered with thick padding, so that they will be in no danger. The bulls will have no more chance than they would in a slaughter-pen. The fight will appeal to the lower side of human nature, but it will serve only to show curious people what a bull-fight looks like. Those who see it will not see a bull-fight, but only an imitation.

"A bull-fight can not be a part of any exhibition in this country. Neither law nor public opinion would tolerate it. And it will be folly to give the imitation, which will resemble the genuine about as much as the water wine-glasses are rinsed in tastes like wine. Such an exhibition would be devoid of excitement, destitute of interest, and would add nothing to the attractiveness of the Exposition."—*Florida Times-Union, Jacksonville.*

**A Mere "Fake."**—"The managers of the Atlanta Exposition explain that the bull-fights for which they have given a concession are not to be barbarities but merely fakes. The horns of the bulls are to be padded. The proposal and explanation place the managers on the horns of a dilemma they will not find padded. The Mexicans, for whom they say they are to give bull-fights, will not tolerate the fake. Americans will not tolerate the barbarity."—*Chicago Times-Herald.*

**Public Sentiment Will Not Tolerate It.**—"One feature of this question the Georgia journals seem to overlook. In many States bull-fights are expressly prohibited by law. Throughout the Union with the possible exceptions of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, the idea of the 'attraction' is abhorrent to all but a small minority. The people generally consider them inhuman and degrading. Now, since the United States by act of Congress has been made partly responsible for the Exposition, the choice of the people should be sufficient to cause the managers of the Exposition to decide against the admission of the sport. The padding of horns would gain little if anything for the managers. So ridiculous a caricature would rob the spectacle of the only lofty quality it has, heroism, a quality commanding admiration when properly displayed, but out of place if combined with brutality and cruelty. In one case the Government becomes a party to brutal cruelty, in the other to a grotesque canard. The object of

the Exposition, as given by its managers and as understood by the public, is to advance American civilization, to promote Southern development, and to increase our commercial relations with the Latin-American States. It puzzles a Philadelphia lawyer to find how bull-fights would promote the first two of these purposes. They might possibly aid slightly in the third, but this could easily be doubted."—*Hartford Post*.

### PRESIDENT CLEVELAND AND A THIRD TERM.

AT first "no bigger than a man's hand," the Presidential third-term question has like a cloud overspread the political firmament. *The New York Sun* first called attention to reasons for believing that there was a scheme in contemplation to nominate President Cleveland for a third term. The matter was then treated jocularly by other journals, and the disposition to regard it as a joke has not yet disappeared. But there is no dearth of serious comment on the subject. In a recent issue *The Sun* said: "Mr. Cleveland has not committed himself yet; he has merely allowed some of his fool friends to commit themselves." *The Washington Post* of July 31, professing to speak by authority, emphatically declared that the President would not accept a renomination. *The Post* said:

"President Cleveland will not, under any circumstances, be a candidate for a third term. It can be further stated, also, that he will not accept a renomination, even should one be tendered him by a vote of the next National Democratic Convention. This information is absolutely authentic. It is given by *The Post* at this time, upon ample authority, to quiet the speculation and curiosity existing everywhere in the United States as to the President's purposes and position. More than this, it is simply preliminary to the announcement which the President will himself make in proper season. . . . The President, it may be repeated, does not want a third term and will not accept a renomination, even tho the majority of the Democratic convention should be his friends. The Democratic Party must look elsewhere than to Grover Cleveland for its next Presidential nominee."

Upon this *The New York Tribune* remarked:

"Your candidate I can not be.—G. C.' Such in substance and tenor, according to *The Washington Post*, will be the message that President Cleveland is to publish to the Democratic Party 'in proper season.' The announcement in *The Post* that 'President Cleveland will not, under any circumstances, be a candidate for a third term, and also that he would not accept a renomination even should one be tendered him by the next Democratic National Convention,' is 'simply preliminary,' to be sure, but it is declared to be 'absolutely authentic.' It is not always safe to impute motives, and yet we can not help feeling that this important 'preliminary announcement' at this time was inspired by a humane desire to allay and soften the anxiety of certain eminent 'sound money' Democrats, each of whom cherishes, more or less secretly, the hope that he could carry off the Presidential nomination unless the 'Man of Destiny' should enter the lists."

Chief-Justice Fuller and ex-Secretary of the Navy Whitney are accredited with saying to a Buzzard's Bay reporter of *The New York Herald* that in their opinion Mr. Cleveland would not permit the Democratic National Convention to nominate him for a third term.

We append some additional press comments on the situation:

**He Intends to Extend His Term.**—"The President is sure of the slavish service of the men in Government employ who can be controlled at all, and he is sure of his power to remove all who refuse to be controlled. Those who supply the vacancies he expects to be less stiff-necked. The consequence is that at this very hour the whole official machine is working as restlessly as the tides to enable Mr. Cleveland to absolutely control the next National Democratic Convention. Those who believe that, having such control, he would refuse the nomination again are candidates for the wiles of the bunco steerer. Of course he intends to extend his term for another four years. It would be less

offensive for him to do this than to yoke the Democratic Party up like cattle to the support of some persons selected by him. Never was there a thinner disguise than the one under which he now masquerades of seeking the election of delegates to the next national convention who will be for 'honest money.' What he wants is delegates who will be for Grover Cleveland."—*The Morning Journal (Ind.)*, New York.

**A Third Term Menaces the Republic.**—"The theory of the Republic must be maintained in all its fineness that the practise which follows that theory may realize the ideal. And does the third-term question menace this Republic? Can we not have a Republic and elect a man as chief executive for more than two terms? We think not. We think a third term does menace this Republic. It might not menace some other republic, but it menaces this Republic. He that touches pitch shall be defiled. If it is not pitch to the person touching it, it will not defile him. But if it is pitch, it will defile him. Our theory of a republic is bound up in the inviolability of the executive head against longer than eight years' continuance in one person. Shatter that ideal and we have taken a long step away from our true development as a Republic."—*The News (Ind.)*, Indianapolis.

**No Dictatorship.**—"It is viewed as among the probabilities that the Democratic Party in convention assembled will renominate President Cleveland if the convention is satisfied that it is his desire to once more enter the arena where representatives of the various political parties quadrennially do battle with each other. Controlling absolutely the vast Federal patronage, President Cleveland is assured of the active assistance of those wire-pulling Democrats who are office-holders by his grace, and these men exercise a powerful influence in controlling national conventions. What the people will do with that nomination—should it be made—is another matter, and so remote in point of time as to make any discussion of it now wholly premature. It is to be presumed, however, that public sentiment is adverse to any movement which can be suspected of favoring the establishment of a dictatorship."—*The Star (Ind.)*, Washington.

**Out of the Running.**—"It is noticeable that most of this chatter about a third term for President Cleveland is confined to newspapers and politicians of the Mugwump persuasion, and that very few of the classes of Democrats who shape the party's policies, nominate its candidates and generally bear a responsible share



THE SEA-SERPENT SEASON UPON US AGAIN.

The latest and most improbable feat of the sensation-newspaper man's imagination.

(By permission of Puck. Copyright, 1895, by Keppler & Schwartzman.)



in its leadership, have anything to say about it. The topic apparently is to them of no practical consequence whatever. Nor is there any mystery as to the cause of their indifference to Mr. Cleveland's fortunes. The plain, blunt truth is that they regard him as politically dead—as permanently reckoned out of the running—and we strongly incline to the opinion that these Democrats are right."—*The Journal (Rep.)*, Boston.

"Months ago *The Journal* thought it saw oozing out of the President's ambition a well-developed desire to run again for the Presidency, and some of our esteemed contemporaries thought it was ridiculous to think of such a thing. But since then there has been a good deal of talk about it, and the general impression at the present time seems to be that Mr. Cleveland is not only passively but as actively willin' as any Barkis ever was to have further honors thrust upon him."—*The Journal (Rep.)*, Detroit.

"*The Times* sees indications cropping up on all sides of a purpose to force Mr. Cleveland on the party as its next nominee, if possible, and this is a purpose which *The Times* will fight from this time onward with all its might. All the traditions of our party are opposed to the third-term idea, and the very existence of the Republic is threatened by the suggestion that we shall violate our time-honored precedent. It is not to be thought of, and every well-wisher of his country should put his foot down and declare that he will not hear of it."—*The Times (Dem.)*, Richmond.

"It is true there is no prohibition of a third term in the Constitution or laws. But the American people have established an unwritten law by precedents that is as valid as if it were a part of the fundamental principles of government. A new precedent might have been established had Abraham Lincoln been spared from the assassin's bullet, but it is not probable that any circumstances can occur to break it in the near future. General Grant was a popular idol, but he could not survive the storm of opposition to a third term."—*The Dispatch (Rep.)*, Pittsburg.

"The fact that Mr. Cleveland was willing and able to make the fight that he did in Kentucky, and which he is still quietly making all along the line, indicates that he will be in the hands of his friends. So our Democratic friends may just as well be getting ready to shout for Cleveland and a third term. They had better be looking up some of the old editorials on 'Caesarism,' and the 'unwritten constitution' which they promulgated against third termism in 1880, when General Grant's name was urged for a third nomination."—*The Tribune (Rep.)*, Detroit.

"Against the renomination of Mr. Cleveland is the fixed and unalterable unwritten law prohibiting a third term. Inaugurated by Washington, followed by Jefferson, it is as much a part of our American institutions as the Constitution itself. Grant's luster was dimmed by his willingness, expressed or assented, to be a candidate a third time. Because of this last reason, if there were none other on earth, the nomination of President Cleveland would be the Waterloo of the Democratic Party with not even a St. Helena in sight."—*The Mail (Ind.)*, Chicago.

"A fourth candidacy is not without its attractions. A third term would be a revolution—and that Cleveland himself firmly believes it within his reach appears to be certain. That some of his friends think so also appears to be certain. And, evidently, *The New York Sun* is apprehensive that it may again be called upon to support him. Apparently, at least, *The Sun* is of opinion that improbabilities 'don't go' in the case of Grover Cleveland. And apparently they don't."—*The Advertiser (Rep.)*, Newark.

"The general feeling against a third term for a President *per se*, always very strong, has been increased in strength in recent days. In the special instance of the present there are reasons on every hand why an attempt to change it must be abortive. Reasoning on it abstractly is not profitable, because there is little probability of its becoming a practical question for a considerable time in the future."—*The Herald (Ind.)*, Boston.

"*The Springfield Republican* publishes an ably-written communication against what is called the 'third-term superstition.' Its writer has one purpose in view, viz, to clear the way for the fourth nomination of Mr. Cleveland for President. . . . It is well to have it understood that no one man can become necessary to the salvation of the country, or even to keep the ship of State on an even keel. There are some historic 'superstitions' which to

destroy would go far toward bringing on the undoing of the Republic."—*The Transcript (Ind. Rep.)*, Boston.

"Inasmuch as it is not in the power of anybody or of any aggregation of bodies to present Mr. Cleveland with a third term, he will not waste his time writing a letter declining it."—*The Times-Herald (Ind.)*, Chicago.

"Leaving out of view the fact that such a movement would constitute the obsequies of the Democracy as a national party, at least until it recovered from the shock, we are struck with surprise that, in view of recent developments, Mr. Cleveland should imagine that his 'enemies' are circulating talk about a third term. Without exception, the third-term talk has developed within the sacred official precincts at Washington. It was never heard of until the office-holders were given the cue from their superiors and were given to understand that it was a part of their duty to whisper the glad tidings on the sidewalks and in the hotel bar-rooms."—*Atlanta Constitution (Dem.)*.

## NATIONAL ASPECTS OF NEW YORK'S SUNDAY CLOSING.

THE effect of the enforcement of the Sunday-closing law in New York upon national politics is a source of disquietude in several quarters. A number of Republican papers, especially *The Tribune* and *The Inter Ocean*, of Chicago, have sounded an alarm, professing to see in the course of New York's Police Commission serious danger to their party in the coming Presidential contest. Two weeks ago we gave extracts showing the attitude of the leading New York city papers toward the Sunday-closing crusade. Below we give the comments of papers outside New York on the national aspects of the movement:

**Results Likely to be National.**—"The results of this folly are likely to be not only grave but dangerous to the whole country. The city government will inevitably lapse into Tammany's hands, and once in control again that infamous organization of public plunderers will intrench itself in power so strongly that it will take years to dislodge it. Public excitement on a side issue will imperil the Republican control of the State, and in that case it is not improbable that it may turn the balance in national legislation and restore the Democrats to power again at Washington. Could anything be more foolish, stupid or absurd from any point of view than to disturb the tariff, the finances and the business of this country and make their settlement dependent upon the enforcement of a Sunday law in New York city with which no other city and no other State has any sympathy? The people of Chicago have had one costly experience of this kind at the hands of fanatics. They know how the trial will work. They know that it will alienate from the cause of reform thousands who are not fanatics. They know that in the end it will defeat reform and bring its enemies into power again. That is what happened here. Fortunately the consequences here were only local. But in New York city the results are likely to be national."—*The Tribune (Rep.)*, Chicago.

**An Object-Lesson to the World.**—"Thoughtful men are beginning to view the reform movement in New York with mingled hope and trepidation. Like all such movements in this country, it comes as a mighty on-rushing wave, of seemingly resistless force; and therein lies the danger. The enthusiasm in the work may cause it to be pushed too rapidly, and result in merely a temporary good, where a steady and firm growth of reform sentiment is so much desired. . . . The gantlet has been thrown down and taken up, and all the elements that are not in strict accord with the reformers are arrayed stubbornly against them. For this reason, and in this alinement of forces, the conflict will be an important and lasting object-lesson to the world. But it must be a battle—uncompromising, fast, and furious."—*The Plain Dealer (Dem.)*, Cleveland.

**Gives the Democrats Their First Ray of Hope.**—"The [*Chicago*] *Tribune* seems to take the dryness of Sunday in New York City very much to heart. . . . There is some excuse, however, for *The Tribune*. Some years ago its editor was mayor of Chicago. He it was who tried the experiment of closing the saloons Sundays. It was a sorry failure. The cause of temperance was

not advanced the hundredth part of an inch. The only result was to drive thousands and thousands of good citizens out of the Republican Party, to which, unfortunately, the experimenter belonged. From being overwhelmingly Republican, Chicago became, through that one cause, a doubtful city, politically. . . . Judging from his own experience, that policy will not bring to the Republican Party any Democratic strength. Even the Prohibitionists will keep right on playing the rôle of assistant Democrats, while, on the other hand, Hill and his sort of politicians of the Democratic Party are being given their first ray of hope of carrying the State of New York in 1896. They quite despaired of doing it until Mr. Roosevelt sounded, all unwittingly, a bug-note of alarm to the liquor interest to unite once more and make common cause at the polls."—*The Inter Ocean (Rep.)*, Chicago.

**Roosevelt a Presidential Possibility.**—"He has a rather striking personality. He is of the right age to give him a powerful hold on the younger voters of the Republican Party. He is unmarried, as Cleveland was when he first ran for the Presidency, which makes him interesting to the women of the land. He is a Harvard graduate, which will commend him to all the college-bred and professional men. He is rich by inheritance, which enables him to devote himself freely to public pursuits without any suspicion of sordid aims or associations. He is a vigorous public speaker, and he has written books of merit relating to the history and development of the country. He is the owner of a ranch in Montana, and is accustomed to the rough ways of frontier life as well as to the social habits of New York city, where he was born. He has a strong physical constitution, perfect health, and can do a great deal of work. He is undeniably a 'good fellow' in private life, and a fine specimen of an 'all-around American.' . . . His name and his personality are already more prominent than those of any of the stock candidates of the party."—*Hartford Times (Dem.)*.

"Those who have endeavored to place every possible obstacle in the way of the New York Police Commission and its president, Theodore Roosevelt, find that their efforts go for naught. Genuine reform can not be balked. Strong and earnest determination and active work win in the face of all attempted interference. Roosevelt is making remarkable progress, and his enemies grow more angry and more disheartened as they perceive the strong man they have to deal with and the popular support he is getting."—*The Post (Rep.)*, Hartford.

"So long as Commissioner Roosevelt is upheld by the moral sentiment of New York, it is folly for the Tammany people to ridicule his efforts to enforce the laws of that city. That sentiment is frequently derided by crooks and their sympathizers, but remains to-day the greatest factor in all social and political reforms."—*The Inquirer (Ind. Rep.)*, Philadelphia.



RESPECTFULLY SUGGESTED TO NEW YORK.

—*The Chronicle*, Chicago.

## FAILURE OF THE NEGRO COLONY IN MEXICO.

**D**ISPATCHES from Eagle Pass, Texas, during the last week or two, tell of the return, in a starving condition, of a large body of negroes who went some time ago from Georgia and Alabama into Mexico as colonists. Rumors of harsh treatment and destitute conditions have reached the press during the last few months, and these dispatches were at first taken as confirmatory of the rumors. *The Evening Post*, however, published, July 25, the first of two letters from a special correspondent (Charles Paul Mackie), giving an account of the colony that puts the matter in a different light, and indicated that the negroes are themselves to blame for their own sufferings. The letter is dated July 8 and is written from Bolson de Mapimi, Mexico. The colony, we are told, is located on an alluvial plain of nearly seventy square miles. Over this are dispersed ten villages numbering about 7,000 souls. It is 4,000 feet above sea level, the nights are cool, the climate wholesome, food abundant and cheap, and illness rare. The soil is thus described:

"The newcomer is astonished at the fertility of the soil, even with the memory of the garden lands of Texas fresh in mind. Cotton is planted but once in five years; wheat attains a luxuriance rarely seen outside of California; maize reaches proportions unheard of in northern latitudes. The soil is a light loam, through which a plow shears or a hoe cuts as easily as through sand. Worms, weevils, and bugs are as yet unknown. If it were not for the weeds, it would be the field-hands's paradise."

Into this land the proprietors began the importation of negroes. In all 763, including women and children, were imported, one half arriving last January, the other half in March. A separate village of Mexican pattern—a rectangle of adobe cabins, opening upon a central plaza, with but one portal from the plaza into the fields, and no windows in the outer walls—was prepared for them. Apartments were allotted for religious services, for hospital, school, etc. The contracts made were fair and were fairly carried out. But trouble ensued, and its origin is thus described:

"At the outset all went swimmingly. The negroes admitted that they had never seen such lands; they were contented with their surroundings, and were satisfied with the treatment accorded them. But very soon difficulties arose. In a flock of that size there were sure to be sheep which were black in more than their complexions. Complaint was made that they did not get enough bacon; it proved useless to explain to them that bacon twice a day meant scurvy. Then the grits were too coarse, and they resented the suggestion that the idlers about their village could easily grind them finer, for which mills would be furnished. Then the story was started that they were in a 'prison,' and altho it was pointed out that all Mexican villages were built on the same old-fashioned plan, and that they were free to come and go as they pleased, or to open windows in their outside walls if they chose, this prison theory held its ground. The mischief-makers among them put it into their heads that they were being 'guarded' by armed Mexicans. The explanation was made that on an estate of that size, with thousands of peon laborers, all in authority went armed as a matter of tradition and habit. The negroes would have it that they were being deprived of their liberty. Then they complained bitterly of having to root up all but one stalk of cotton in a hill; claiming that that was ruining their crop, and that it was done to bring them in arrears. Again the explanation was made that on those lands the cotton grew to the size of a small tree and must have ample room to spread; they were not used to such cultivation in Alabama and Georgia, and therefore thought that it was all wrong. Then some of the hot-heads got quarreling and fighting among themselves, and proposed to the whole colony to march out across the desert and make for the United States; whereupon the hot-heads were very properly locked up for a fortnight after consultation with the better element among the colonists.

"Finally, because no rain fell, they became convinced that they were being sacrificed in the midst of a wilderness, and altho every



pains was taken to make them understand the elements of irrigation, and they were shown fields which had been under cultivation for four years and assured that their own would, in a few months, bear precisely the same appearance, they resorted to hysterical prayer-meetings to implore a rain, which the wise among them insisted would only ruin their crops if it came. Whereupon a schism arose among them and the colony divided into two camps, one praying for immediate rains, and the other praying that the rains might not come until their due season."

Commenting on this letter, *The Courier-Journal* (Louisville, Ky.), says:

"Anybody who knows the negro well could have predicted the outcome of this or any other colonization scheme. Liberia has become a wilderness in spite of the advantages of soil and climate and paternal supervision. The black man has shown himself unfit for an independent existence; his salvation depends upon living with the whites who know him well and are willing to overlook his manifest faults in consideration of his undoubted virtues. He will never be absorbed in the white population, but any attempt to make him dissatisfied with his surroundings is sure to result in mischief and disappointment."

In much the same strain *The Evening Telegraph* (Philadelphia), says:

"The negro is not a colonist. He has not the qualities that go to the making of a founder of society. He can not command conditions, can not establish institutions, can not build up civilized order. If removed from his accustomed environment he becomes demoralized, hopeless, helpless, and surrenders to the first hostile array of circumstances or conditions he encounters. This is the conclusion indicated by the Mexican experiment here spoken of, and it is the conclusion indicated by similar experiments elsewhere. It is important that this matter should be carefully considered and fairly discussed, since, if it is to be admitted that the negro is not a colonist and can not be made a colonist, that admission will put an end to colonizing projects and will negatively determine one of the factors of the negro problem."

*The Constitution* (Atlanta) thinks the account of the correspondent is entitled to great weight, but that, nevertheless, it would be just as well to have our consuls in Mexico look into the matter. The editor of *The Evening Post* comments on the letter of its correspondent as follows:

"Any one well acquainted with the character of the Southern negro would have predicted just this outcome of the experiment. He is, indeed, aside from his lack of business acumen, a good deal of a home body, and likes to spend his life as near the 'old place' as possible. On this account he almost always finds his way back to his old neighborhood (if he can), whether transferred to Liberia or to our Western States. He is needed at home as a laborer, and, if he were as welcome as a citizen, he would have little to complain of in his situation."

#### INTELLECTUAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MEN AND WOMEN.

SINCE Oxford opened all its examinations to women, a number of young ladies have beaten the male students in some of the most difficult competitions and have carried off the highest honors. This demonstration of intellectual capacity has led to the demand that Oxford should permanently admit women to membership and thus become a mixed university. Mr. Balfour, in a recent address, declared that none of the dangers that had been predicted have followed the concessions made to women by Oxford, and this admission has encouraged many to favor more radical changes. Thomas Case, Professor of Moral Philosophy at Oxford, discussing the subject in *The Fortnightly Review* (July, London), differs with Mr. Balfour and strongly opposes the movement for opening Oxford to women. He thinks that there are intellectual differences between the sexes which make it difficult for women to find a place in a "virile university," and believes that the admission of women would tend to lower the

Oxford standard. Some extraordinarily clever women, he says, may occasionally beat the men, but universities must adopt their standards to the ordinarily clever. Professor Case also advances certain moral reasons against the proposed changes, and winds up by advocating a university for women with a standard and system of education different from those of men's universities. Speaking of the differences between the sexes, Professor Case writes:

"The main mass of women differ from men intellectually. I do not say they are inferior, but they are different, and in several fundamental characteristics. Women, in the first place, have less physical power of endurance than men. A doctor, home from India, told me that in that trying climate this difference is very noticeable. . . . Look at that massive head and jaw, like that of an athlete: the whole frame of Newton, and not merely his brain, was necessary to his intellectual labors. I do not believe that it is wise to expect a book like the "Principia" from a woman, or prudent so to tax her frail body as even to educate her to write it.

"Secondly, women, as a rule, have much greater powers of imitation and rhetoric than men. This is one of the main reasons of their success in examinations. Tho I admit I have had little to do with their education, I remember when I was a young man taking a ladies' class in logic. I was astonished by their immense power in their essays of repeating what I had said in my lectures, and of expressing themselves with fluency. The gift of imitation makes them good actresses, good players on instruments, good copyists of paintings. The gift of eloquence makes them astonishingly good speakers at public meetings, and I fancy a woman would preach a melting, tho perhaps lengthy, sermon. At any rate, that unfortunate product of our times, the modern novel, proves that women possess a facile and fatal flux of words, a feminine delight in all the foolish sentimental affectations of modern literary style, and a childish belief that a novel is the proper place for discussing all the most difficult problems of morals and politics, religion and the universe, mixed up with the latest fashions, and the unimportant affairs of unimportant people.

"Lastly, women tend to excel rather in the arts than in the sciences, and, as a consequence of their imitative and rhetorical powers, rather in performance than in composition. In music, for example, women have long been educated like men; yet we find the most fundamental difference. The music a woman composes is almost always a poor and weak imitation of some classical composer. The music a woman performs is usually quite too delightful."

Applying these ideas to the question of mixed universities, Professor Case arrives at the conclusion, already alluded to, that such institutions would injure both the male and female students. He writes:

"Intellectually, the old notion of women's accomplishments was not wrong. It was right in its beginning, but did not go far enough. It should now be developed. Women, with their great powers of taste, imitation, eloquence, and execution, should usually begin with the arts, and proceed to the sciences on which they are based. Poetry and rhetoric would carry them back to grammar, and logic, and history; drawing and painting to perspective, and optics, and geometry, and anatomy; even embroidery to useful arts of manufacture; and music to harmony, and acoustics, and arithmetic. Not for a moment that all women should proceed in this way. But most women are more artistic than scientific, and in a man's university there is always a danger that the virile emphasis on science and speculation dwarfs the feminine artistic taste, making a girl into a feeble quasi-man, and spoiling her for a woman. In a women's university, on the other hand, there could be schools for all sorts of women—for the usual feminine type, and for the extraordinary woman.

Professor Case's moral grounds for objecting to a mixed university are as follows:

"As God has not found 'some other way to generate mankind,' it is vital that a woman should be a pure vessel. On this point it would be immoral to mince matters. A wife is much more the mother of a child, both before and after its birth, than the husband is the father. The law of divorce, in condemning her more

easily, is only following the inexorable law of nature, which absolutely demands her purity. Her life, her character, her thoughts, her mind, follow as so many consequences. Here lies the fallacy of Plato, when he argued that men and women ought to have the same education, because they only differ in sex. They only differ in sex, but this difference involves so many necessary consequences as to make all the difference, and to require differences in education, intellectual and moral. Of intellectual differences I have spoken. Two differences follow in moral education. First, a man may hear and read many things which a woman should not. Secondly, it is disgusting that they should hear and study obscenities together. It is a lamentable fact that girls now read books which make their mothers blush. But that they should in lecture-rooms study Aristophanes and Juvenal, in laboratories anatomy and physiology, with young men, is disgraceful and unnecessary. In a woman's university I feel sure that its government would have to decide what studies are fitted for female morality, and would find that many books proper for men were improper for women, and many subjects were proper for women to study with women which would be improper for women to study with men. Women would breathe a brighter and better atmosphere in a women's university."

### REMEDIES FOR RURAL DEPOPULATION.

HOW shall the universal, all-powerful current which is sweeping everything toward the centers, depopulating our villages and small towns, be checked? The nature and extent of this evil were recently discussed by Mr. Henry J. Fletcher in a *Forum* article (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, April 27), and he now returns to the subject (*The Forum*, August) for the purpose of indicating the remedies to be applied as a means of counteracting existing tendencies. Mr. Fletcher is not very hopeful, and thinks that at best very little can be done, for some of the conditions that are operating so powerfully against the country are entirely natural. We quote from his article:

"So far as the concentration is the result of the natural superiority of the city as a place for business or residence, so long as human nature continues to crave the stimulus of social contact, there can be no remedy until the accumulated miseries of overgrown cities drive the people back to the land. Some sanguine observers, seeing the temporary check caused by the present depression, think that that time has now arrived. Others look to the recent extraordinary extension of the system of electric street railways into the country districts, to give relief by making it more convenient to live and work outside the cities. This movement, however, appears to be suburban only. It can hardly stop the rush to the cities, but it will enable the cities to spread out over a wider territory, materially reduce the overcrowding, and raise greatly the standard of health and comfort for the poorer citizens. This suburban movement is universal, and is one of the most significant features of modern town life. It is introducing great changes in the condition of the people, and will deeply affect all the elements of the city question. It is another proof of the important part which transportation plays in developing and molding the form of the modern commonwealth. But this counter movement can hardly affect the rush from the country toward the center, and possibly it may even accelerate it by ameliorating the condition of the city's poorer classes. More is to be expected from the transmission of electric power for manufactories, both in offering cheaper rents and ampler accommodations in the country, and also, perhaps, by diminishing the superiority which the factory now enjoys over the small shop.

"With these exceptions, the only remedy that can avail to moderate existing conditions is equality in transportation rates; that is, such a readjustment as shall treat the railroad system as a unit and all the people as equally entitled to its benefits. In such an adjustment of rates, competition between the different parts of the system must be reduced to the lowest terms, and the welfare of all sections of the country must be considered. So long as railroads are permitted to wage warfare upon each other they will obtain the sinews of war by taxing their own people, whose situation leaves them no choice in the selection of a route. What system will be devised to secure equality remains to be

developed in the future. At the present time it would seem that some comprehensive method of government supervision must be adopted, or the railroads will solve the problem for themselves by first securing the legal right to form pools, and afterward organizing themselves into a federation strong enough neither to need nor to fear the law."

Mr. Fletcher also expresses surprise at "the loyalty and tenacity with which the farmers have so long clung to the doctrine of protection in the face of declining prosperity." In closing he says:

"It is not pleasant to believe that in the future development of our country dulness, isolation, and monotony are to be the permanent lot of the tillers of the soil. It will be unfortunate for our national life if agriculture shall come to be shunned by the intelligent and abandoned to a class of peasants. For centuries the real strength and glory of England has been in her sturdy yeomanry; the passion to own land and live upon it is to-day the chief cause of the prosperity in France. We in the United States cherish a deep love for the farms and villages from which most of us have sprung, and whence we must chiefly recruit the energies of a race that is consuming its strength in smoky cities. Is it not possible that the fierceness of the rage for wealth will one day abate, and the people begin to look about them for the sweetness and serenity which human nature longs for in its highest moments, and which are best found under a pure sky, amid the quietness of nature? When the farmer and villager begin to study more how to enrich and beautify farm and village life, when perfect roads, daily mails, the telephone, the electric railway, the manual-training schools shall have carried into the remotest corners the blessings of the new civilization, it may be that the incentive to live in cities will be largely removed. If the dwellers in the smaller towns and country want to counteract the existing tendencies they must be alert to seize and appropriate the agencies which are now transforming modern life."

**The Negro at the Atlanta Exposition.**—"I, Garland Penn, Chief of the Negro Department of the Cotton States and International Exposition, to be opened at Atlanta, September 18, of the present year, has addressed an open letter to his brethren of the country, in which he directs attention to what has been already accomplished in his department and emphasizes the importance of what remains to be accomplished, in order that the Afro-American exhibit shall be up to the standard set by the commissioners and reasonably expected by the people of the country. . . .

"Mr. Penn points out the fact that the Exposition Company have not only fulfilled their promise to erect a building covering 25,000 square feet of space to be used exclusively by negroes, but that they delivered the contract for erecting the building to negroes, that the entire work was done by negro laborers, and that, consequently, the building itself will stand as an exhibit of the negro's ability as an artisan. The company having supplied the building, Mr. Penn reasonably expects that his race will do the rest, and asks them, in this address, to make application for space at once. The Exposition Company have expended \$15,000 for the proper reception of negro exhibits, besides the free use of space, and will make further expenditures, as they are determined to do all that they promised and even more to insure the success of the negro department. . . .

"The Afro-Americans of all the Southern States have been thoroughly organized, with commissioners of their own, during the past twelve months, for the purpose of making the negro department successful, and if it falls short of this they will have themselves only to blame. The negro department should be one of the most interesting features of the Atlanta Exposition. Americans as well as foreigners are curious to measure the results of emancipation as they are to be found in such an exposition. It is to be regretted that more effort was not made to secure negro exhibits from the old free States, so that they could be compared with those of the old slave States. The comparison would have been interesting and instructive."—*The Sun, New York*.

"THEY tell me you have been trying stocks?"

"Yes," was the response of the sad-hearted; "I made a purchase on a margin a few weeks ago."

"Was it a good buy?"

"Yes. That's exactly what it was; 'a good-by.'"—*Washington Evening Star*.



## A CRIMINAL EXTRAORDINARY.

IF any considerable portion of the reports current about H. H. Holmes, now under arrest in Philadelphia for insurance swindling, are true, the annals of crime furnish few parallels to his career of systematic and successful villainy. Chicago seems to have been the headquarters of his operations, but murders that it is thought will be traced to him are reported from Toronto, Texas, Boston, and various other places. We append two editorial comments selected from many of a similar sort:

**Stranger than Wildest Fiction.**—"If the investigations in Chicago, Toronto, and other cities reveal what is expected from them, Holmes, the insurance swindler, recently convicted in Philadelphia, has had no rival in criminal annals, ancient or modern. Writers of the class of fiction based on crime must bow their heads in abasement at the tameness of their efforts in comparison with the real achievements of this monster. It is fairly well established already that he built a house in Chicago with devices specially contrived to facilitate his rascality. Trap-doors, secret passages, a colossal furnace for the consumption of victims, and even a convenient observatory, from which they could be in apparently accidental fashion hurled to destruction, were among the ingenious contrivances. Holmes, moreover, seems to have been impressed with the prevailing craze for trusts and combinations. He organized himself into a sort of criminal combine for the execution of all kinds of villainies, and for the economical distribution of the materials employed in the work.

"While he burnt the flesh of his victims in the furnace, he had the bones articulated by an expert, to be sold as skeletons to physicians. The great abattoirs of Chicago could scarcely pay more attention to the minutiae of their business. Nor did he neglect the sentimental phases of his singular occupation. He made fierce love to his female victims, exciting their cupidity by apparently profitable speculations, and seems to have murdered them because he had tired of their blandishments, rather than because of any pressing exigency requiring their disappearance. In the choice of subjects he ran the gamut from 'grave to gay, from lively to severe.' The gray-headed partner, the father of six or seven children, fell a victim to the conspiracy he had helped to concoct, and his innocent little ones were ruthlessly slaughtered to give Holmes a free hand with the blood-stained profits of the plot. Young women with wealth and health and beauty, and mature matrons, whose fortunes compelled them to seek work for their own and their children's subsistence, shared alike the effects of his insatiable greed and remorseless cruelty.

"Amazement is expressed that Holmes should have been able to pursue his horrible occupation so long without discovery, but it is more surprising that such a man as Holmes is possible. Were not the startling facts accumulating with the lapse of every hour, no one would believe that such a monster could exist. It is not difficult to conceive of a brute who murders for lust or gain, and who is almost certain to be detected, or of a lunatic who appalls society from time to time with some peculiarly atrocious act; but it is very difficult to conceive of a human being of more than ordinary intelligence, pleasant address, business tact and shrewdness, and without any evidence of abnormality, pursuing systematically a career that is outwardly prosperous and respectable, but which is based upon the periodical perpetration of the most revolting crimes. The former are to be expected, and society is on its guard against them, but the latter is almost beyond belief, in spite of the chain of evidence that is being forged against Holmes."—*Baltimore American*.

**What Were the Police About?**—At the conclusion of some comments upon the appalling criminal career of the professional murderer Holmes, *The Chicago Inter Ocean* says:

"The case promises to become one of the most noted in the history of crime, and it is humiliating to think that had it not been for the exertions of the insurance companies which Holmes swindled, or attempted to swindle, he might yet be at large, preying upon society, so well did he cover up the traces of his crimes."

"It is not surprising that this feeling of humiliation should be experienced in Chicago, for it was in that city that nearly all of Holmes's atrocious crimes were committed. The readers of American newspapers, as they see the terrible list of Holmes's murders growing from day to day and learn the secrets of that horrible house where so many persons disappeared, must be amazed at the failure of the municipal police department and the local prosecuting officers not only to prevent those awful crimes, but even to procure any knowledge of them."—*New York Times*.

## TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE Ohio man who recently was deprived of speech after drinking a bottle of whisky should send two bottles of the same brand to Messrs. Horr and Harvey.—*Boston Herald*.

THE ratio of Cuban fights to the conversational display is surpassed in interest only by the case of the professional pugilist.—*Washington Star*.

CHICAGO now claims a population of 2,324,564. They are beginning to enumerate the microbes in the Chicago River as citizens.—*New York Recorder*.

THE following conversation took place a few days ago between a little five-year-old boy and his mother at their summer home, a few miles from Boston: "Mamma, what do you do when you die?" "You just go to sleep and don't wake up again." "Don't you wake up again anywhere?" "No, not in this world, my boy." "Oh! do you wake up in Boston?"—*Boston Transcript*.

THERE is fear expressed that a lot of the Princeton College boys, who are in the Wind River country on a geological expedition, have been captured by Indians. Not if the boys had time to form a flying wedge.—*Detroit Free Press*.

RELIGIOUS COMFORTER: "You still seem to be in doubt about something. What is it? Perhaps I can help you."

Patient: "Well, parson, it's this. Do you think the Chicagos are dead sure of the pennant?"—*Chicago Chronicle*.

THE Wall-Paper Trust has been pushed to the wall by competition. It will probably stick there.—*Boston Herald*.

WE have yet to hear of the Knight of Labor who has kicked or pawed the air because some one tried to thrust a national bank-note upon him.—*Detroit Free Press*.

THERE were four rounds in the fight between Mr. and Mrs. Corbett: First, matrimony; second acrimony; third, testimony; fourth, alimony. This last is a "knock-out" for Jim.—*New York Recorder*.

"THERE is always room at the top," as Senator Allison said in inviting the other Republican Presidential candidates to climb on the fence with him.—*New York World*.

THE Horr-Harvey debate:

Harvey: "I guess yes." (Applause.)

Horr: "I guess no." (More applause.)

Adjourned till to-morrow at 2 P.M.—*Minneapolis Journal*.

SECRETARY CARLISLE lays his hand on his heart and says he will not seek the Presidential nomination. He may now be definitely considered in the hands of his friends.—*Denver News*.

GRAND Master Workman Sovereign's national bank-note boycott is received with a silence which can be heard above the rattle and clatter of the silver discussion.—*Burlington Hawkeye*.

DOCTOR: "The bicycle gives people the best exercise in the world."

Patient: "But I can't afford to ride a bicycle."

Doctor: "Oh, you don't need to ride one; just dodge them."—*The Herald, New York*.

A DOCTOR complains that the average alderman doesn't know that difference between bacterium and a bulldog, but that's nothing against the alderman. It's his surpassing inability to distinguish between right and wrong that bothers people.—*The Record, Chicago*.

THE short sermon is increasing in popularity. In fact, we are rapidly approaching the day of the pulpit paragrapher.—*Washington Post*.



THE REASON WHY.

"I am sincere when I say I do not want to be President. I will certainly do nothing toward getting the nomination."—SECRETARY CARLISLE.

—*The Recorder, New York*.

## LETTERS AND ART.

## A FAVORITE NOVELIST OF TWO GENERATIONS AGO.

PERHAPS it may be considered a regrettable fact that the name of Maria Edgeworth, the famous English-Irish novelist, is not nearly as familiar to the young folks of to-day as it was to their grandparents. Her books, once the vogue, are now comparatively unknown. In her day Sir Walter Scott and Lord Jeffrey vied with each other in praise of her literary talent and

moral force. Her life was long. Born in 1767, she survived all the greatest of her celebrated contemporaries except Wordsworth and Landor, not dying till May, 1849.

Alluding to the lack of passion in Miss Edgeworth's stories, Mr. George Saintsbury, who writes about her in *Macmillan's Magazine* for July, says:

"It is a moot point whether Maria was ever in 'love.' She, whose word surely ought to be taken, declares she was not; her stepmother, who was friendly, but officious, declares that she was



Maria Edgeworth

(From the original painting by Chappel.)

—with a certain scientific Swede of the name of Edelcrantz, who certainly proposed to her in Paris when the Edgeworths were there at the time of the Peace of Amiens, and for whom she acknowledges 'esteem.' The evidence of the books and letters is, I think, against the stepmother. . . . Independently of the curious fact (which I believe is a fact) that daughters who are very fond of their fathers appear to care less about matrimony than others, one does not see many signs of amativeness in Miss Edgeworth's books. No one of her heroines can be said to be seriously in love. But to her own family, and especially to her father as long as he lived, she was all her life fanatically devoted; and she appears to have been as warm a friend as she was an affectionate daughter, sister, and aunt."

Mr. Saintsbury does not agree with those who think there is really little remarkable in Miss Edgeworth outside of her Irish scenes, nor with those who find her humor "wooden." He agrees with Mrs. Ritchie that "it is not so much humor as fun," and that there is always "a matter-of-factness" about Miss Edgeworth. He puts this down in part to "a spirit of reaction from the sensibility of the Eighteenth Century," and in part to natural and individual causes. He finds that "there are even touches in Maria of satire of the more Swiftian sort," and says that "the 'Essay on Self-Justification' and 'The Modern Griselda,' two of the most amusing things she ever wrote, would certainly have exposed her to being torn in pieces at any meeting of latter-day Ecclesiastusæ."

Mr. Saintsbury closes his essay on Miss Edgeworth with the following tribute of praise:

"With fair allowance her work is sometimes really great work, and without any allowance at all it is work far above even a high average. She saw many societies, from almost the highest to almost the lowest, and registered them all with an eye at once

clear-sighted and humorous, with a pen tolerant, genial, exact. No one, I honestly believe, has ever written quite such good children's books as 'The Parents' Assistant' or as 'Frank.' This last 'used to belong to a fellow's sisters generally,' as a great authority says apologetically; but if anything much better has been written than, for instance, the childish gambling scene, where Frank is left a victor with all the money and the watch which his chief antagonist's mother gave him, I do not know it. And I rejoice to say that I have recently proved the attractions of 'Barring Out,' 'Simple Susan,' 'The False Key,' and 'Rosamond,' on young persons of no old-fashioned bringing-up in the present generation. The fact is that a good story once is a good story forever; and Miss Edgeworth could tell it—whether she told it to children as in these, or to adults as in 'Angelina' and not a few others.

"Her longer books are, no doubt, exposed to greater difficulties. The novel, the most vivacious of all literary growths at the moment of its appearance, is the least hardy of perennials. And the touch of the few that completely escape this doom, the Fieldings, the Austens, the Scotts, Miss Edgeworth perhaps had not. Even her Irish scenes, I am told, have lost their appeal to some extent in times when Irishmen have ceased to be amusing and have become something else in the popular mind. Yet I can not believe that she will ever lose her hold on fit readers, even tho there may be few to share my own admiration of 'Belinda.' For she had a great deal of general humanity and she knew how to express it; she had the most thorough grasp of the particular humanity of Ireland in her day, and she knew still better how to express that. She was a lady to her finger-tips, and her ladyhood did not depart from those finger-tips when she began writing, as has been sometimes observed by the cynical in the case of writing persons of the other sex. She could reinforce the wise saw by the modern instance of her own day, and I do not think that all her instances have become antique even yet. But in lifting up voice to sing her praise we shall find it always necessary to come back to the one thing, that she could tell a story—tell it perhaps better in fifty pages than in five hundred, but still tell it. And tho there be more and more every year who do tell stories, yet I am not so sure that there are so very many who can tell them."

## MARK TWAIN HAS FUN WITH FENIMORE COOPER.

MARK doesn't like Natty Bumppo, doesn't like the Cooper Indian, and least of all does he like Cooper. In an article in *The North American Review* (July) he tells of Cooper's literary offenses as illustrated in "The Deerslayer." In one place, in the space of two thirds of a page, we are told, "Cooper has scored 114 offenses against literary art out of a possible 115." Here are samples of the criticism urged against the book:

"If Cooper had any real knowledge of Nature's ways of doing things, he had a most delicate art in concealing the fact. For instance: one of his acute Indian experts, Chingachgook (pronounced Chicago, I think), has lost the trail of a person he is tracking through the forest. Apparently that trail is hopelessly lost. Neither you nor I could ever have guessed out the way to find it. It was very different with Chicago. Chicago was not stumped for long. He turned a running stream out of its course, and there, in the slush in its old bed, were that person's moccasin tracks. The current did not wash them away, as it would have done in all other like cases—no, even the eternal laws of Nature have to vacate when Cooper wants to put up a delicate job of woodcraft on the reader."

The description of the Hutter family and their house-boat is next attended to:

"The ark is one hundred and forty feet long; the dwelling is ninety feet long. The idea of the Indians is to drop softly and secretly from the arched sapling to the dwelling as the ark creeps along under it at the rate of a mile an hour, and butcher the family. It will take the ark a minute and a half to pass under. It will take the ninety-foot dwelling a minute to pass under. Now, then, what did the six Indians do? It would take you thirty years to guess, and even then you would have to give it up, I believe. Therefore, I will tell you what the Indians did. Their chief, a person of quite extraordinary intellect for a Cooper



Indian, warily watched the canal-boat as it squeezed along under him, and when he had got his calculations fined down to exactly the right shade, as he judged, he let go and dropped. And missed the house! That is actually what he did."

The conclusion is that "The Deerslayer" is "just simply a literary delirium tremens:"

"A work of art? It has no invention; it has no order, system, sequence, or result; it has no lifelikeness, no thrill, no stir, no seeming of reality; its characters are confusedly drawn, and by their acts and words they prove that they are not the sort of people the author claims that they are; its humor is pathetic; its pathos is funny; its conversations are—oh! indescribable; its love scenes odious; its English a crime against the language.

"Counting these out, what is left is art. I think we must all admit that."

### WAGNERIAN OPERA IN PARIS.

"TANNHÄUSER" in Paris! There are Frenchmen who can hardly realize that the music of a purely German composer is openly played in the French capital and that his operas are performed before good houses in spite of the most strenuous opposition, manifested by violent newspaper articles and mob gatherings. Paris rejected Wagner's "music of the future" in 1861. How is it that to-day the gay capital on the Seine applauds the composer of the "Niebelungen"? A writer in the *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, in a series of articles endeavors to demonstrate that the causes which led to Wagner's failure in 1861 have been removed, and the only new objection which has arisen since then—the Chauvinistic hatred of everything German—is not widespread enough to delay the triumph of Wagner's music. Various reasons were given at one time in explanation of the manner in which "Tannhäuser" was received in 1861. The ballet, with its exhibition of female form, was a very popular adjunct of the opera, and its absence in Wagner's works displeased a certain rowdy set. But this alone was not sufficient in the opinion of our writer. He says:

"Neither the admiration of the Jockey Club for the ballet, nor the anti-Wagnerism of the critics, nor the low musical development of the public is singly responsible for the fiasco. All these causes worked together, the want of musical education being, of course, the greatest stumbling-block. Padeloup had not yet begun his popular concerts, Beethoven's music was rarely heard, Berlioz was not popular, the names of Rossini, Auber, Meyerbeer, and Halévy graced the names of operatic programs, Weber was only known through an 'improved' version of the 'Freischütz,' by Berlioz. To tell the Parisians in those days that an opera should, in the first place, possess some dramatic effect, meant to risk being laughed at. Selections from 'Tannhäuser' had been heard the year before, and some favorable criticisms were written by men who had witnessed the performance of the opera abroad, but all this was not enough. The press 'pitched into' Wagner, especially *Figaro*, in which Jouvin led the adverse critics. Jouvin, as reactionary as Azevedo and Scudo, was the son-in-law of Villemessant, the editor-in-chief of *Figaro*. His opposition to Wagner roused De Sorbac, one of Wagner's most enthusiastic supporters, and he went to Villemessant to give him a piece of his mind. The editor quietly listened, and when his visitor had finished, he remarked:

"Very well said, young man. I am pleased with your enthusiasm. So Wagner is a great artist in your opinion? Would you like to write what you told me for *Figaro*?"

"What? For a paper in which musical criticism is entrusted to your son-in-law Jouvin, Wagner's declared enemy?"

"Why not? It would be such fun! I am already rejoiced at the face he will make when he sees your article. It will be such fun! But keep quiet about it!"

"But De Sorbac's article could not overcome the antagonism. Besides, the Emperor favored Wagner, and that was in itself enough to hurt 'Tannhäuser.' Napoleon III. was never specially popular with Parisians. To oppose those in power has ever been a fad with them, and they wanted to prove to the Emperor that he could not force anything upon them.

"It is not impossible that the Jockey Club was opposed to Wagner's work and joined in the cabal against him. It is even possible that its members bought special *sifflets pour Tannhäuser*—(are there any of these left anywhere? They are said to have been sold by Aguado in the Passage de l'Opera); but the Jockey Club was not influential enough to harm the opera without concurrence of the general public."

The writer takes Berlioz to task for his attitude toward Wagner. Berlioz, he thinks, was carried away entirely by jealousy. Gounod thought the new style of music very interesting, but Auber said that he would defer his opinion for fifty years, as Wagner's music was supposed to be that of the future. Oscar Commettant said the supposed revolution in music was nothing but a revolt. "Compare all this with the attitude of to-day," says our writer:

"The times have changed. The public which brought about the fall of 'Tannhäuser' in 1861, and prevented the performance of 'Lohengrin' for political reasons in 1891, has now been completely 'Wagnerized.' . . . To a great extent this is no doubt due to the change of taste among the musically educated people. But is it not possible that fashion, which rules stronger in Paris than anywhere else, also has a share in Wagner's success? It does not seem quite certain that the Romanic spirit is fully able to understand the specifically Germanic art of Wagner."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

### HOWELLS TELLS OF A NIGHT WITH LOWELL.

IN his very entertaining budget of gossip in the August *Harper's*, Mr. Howells tells us of his few early "pitiful successes" in literary ventures, of his disheartening defeats, of his long "years of thwarted endeavor." Through all that dark progression, Lowell was his most encouraging friend. At the very writing of the name of Lowell Mr. Howells's pen quickens with words of grace and beauty. Soon after his arrival at Boston from his Venetian consular service, he met his "hero," his "master." We quote from the narrative:

"I had a most joyful little visit with Lowell, which made me forget there was anything in the world but the delight and glory of sitting with him in his study at Elmwood and hearing him talk. It must have been my freshness from Italy which made him talk chiefly of his own happy days in the land which so sympathetically brevets all her lovers fellow citizens. At any rate he would talk of hardly anything else, and he talked late into the night, and early into the morning. About two o'clock, when all the house was still, he lighted a candle, and went down into the cellar, and came back with certain bottles under his arms. I had not a very learned palate in those days (or in these, for that matter) but I knew enough of wine to understand that these bottles had been chosen upon that principle which Longfellow put in verse, and used to repeat with a humorous lifting of the eyebrows and hollowing of the voice:

'If you have a friend to dine,  
Give him your best wine;  
If you have two,  
The second best will do.'

"As we sat in their mellow after-glow, Lowell spoke to me of my own life and prospects, wisely and truly, as he always spoke. He said that it was enough for a man who had stuff in him to be known to two or three people, for they would not suffer him to be forgotten, and it would rest with himself to get on. I told him that tho I had not given up my place at Venice, I was not going back, if I could find anything to do at home, and I was now on my way to Ohio, where I should try my best to find something; at the worst, I could turn to my trade of printer. He did not think it need ever come to that; and he said that he believed I should have an advantage with readers, if not with editors, in hailing from the West; I should be more of a novelty. I knew very well that even in my own West I should not have this advantage unless I appeared there with an Eastern imprint, but I could not wish to urge my misgivings against his faith. Was I

not already richly successful? What better thing personally could befall me, if I lived forever after on milk and honey, than to be sitting there with my hero, my master, and having him talk to me as if we were equal in deed and in fame?

"The catbird called in the syringa thicket at his door, before we said the good-night which was good-morning, using the sweet Italian words, and bidding each other the *Dorma bene* which has the quality of a benediction. He held my hand, and looked into my eyes with the sunny kindness which never failed me, worthy or unworthy; and I went away to bed. But not to sleep; only to dream such dreams as fill the heart of youth when the recognition of its endeavor has come from the achievement it holds highest and best.

#### MAKERS OF OUR POPULAR SONGS.

THE men and women who have written the "catchy" ballads of the present hour are sketched by Ernest Jarrold in *Munsey's*. About fifty years have passed since song-writing became a recognized profession in this country. There had been popular ballads prior to that time, but the profession took definite form with the work of Stephen C. Foster, whose "Old Folks at Home" and other melodious songs have few equals. Among Foster's contemporaries and followers are John R. Thomas, Will S. Hays, James Stewart, Henry Tucker, Henry C. Work, George Root, Charles A. White, Frank Howard, J. F. Mitchell, W. J. Scanlan, Harry Kennedy, and Harrison Millard. Many of them are dead, and others have retired from the field of song-writing, but their places are filled and new names are constantly added to the list.

We quote from Mr. Jarrold's article:

"In the front rank of successful composers is Monroe H. Rosenfeld, the originator of some of the most tuneful of popular songs. His creation of the beautiful song, 'With All Her Faults I Love Her Still,' first brought him to the public's notice, and his reputation has been increased by his later productions, which include such well-known oddities as 'Johnnie, Get Your Gun,' 'Hush, Little Baby, Don't You Cry,' 'The Song of the Steeple,' and a wide range of popular marches and eccentric dances. He has an unusually accurate perception of the public taste, and has won not only pecuniary success, but a reputation as a graceful, prolific, and versatile composer. He was born in 1861, in Richmond, Va., where he drank in the inspiration which has made his negro melodies popular.

"It would be a difficult matter to decide whether the lyrical element or the music is the greater factor in the success of a song, but it is probable that a happy combination of both produces the desired result. Perhaps the best-known writer of popular lyrics in America at the present time is George Cooper. He wrote the words of 'Beautiful Isle of the Sea,' 'Sweet Genevieve,' 'Must We Then Meet as Strangers?' 'The Little Church Around the Corner,' 'See that My Grave's Kept Green,' and a thousand other songs that have been sung all over the civilized world. He is the author of two volumes of poems, and some of his verses have been set to music by such geniuses as Abt, Thomas, Millard, Wallace, and Stephen Foster. Cooper was born in New York

in 1840, and commenced life as a law student in the law office of the late Chester A. Arthur.

"The most striking illustration of the good fortune that may fall to the composer's lot if his creation strikes the popular fancy, is afforded by the enormous success of 'After the Ball.' Since the appearance of 'Marguerite,' some fifteen years ago, no song has had such a wide sale. It is said that 'After the Ball' has had the almost unprecedented sale of over a million copies, and it is certain that it has made Charles K. Harris of Milwaukee, its author, composer, and publisher, an independently wealthy man.

"The popular song of the hour is an unusually pretty and tuneful bit of work. It has seemingly won its way to the hearts of the great American public, and is therefore likely to prove a bonanza. It is entitled 'I Don't Want to Play in Your Yard,' and stands preeminent as indicative of the birth of a new era in song-writing. It is perhaps the most strikingly original ditty of its kind, and its success has been phenomenal, it having already reached, in the West alone, the marvelous sale of fifty thousand copies. Its author, H. W. Petrie, is the creator of several other original songs for children. . . . He is a native of Bloomington, Ill.,

is thirty-five years of age, and commenced life as a shorthand writer.

"A very tuneful melody which has had a wide vogue in America during the past year, 'The Little Lost Child,' is the work of Edward B. Marks, a young writer of New York. The motive of the song is an original one, and it has had a large sale, netting the author nearly fifteen thousand dollars. Another of this composer's successes is called 'December and May.'

"The great majority of popular composers are men. The few women that are engaged in this line of work are usually on the stage, and able to use their own creations. To Josephine Gro, however, comic opera, farce, and the vaudeville stage are indebted for many a tuneful song and dance. The negro song 'Buzz, Little Bee,' sung by the late Annie Pixley, is one of her successes. . . . Mrs. Gro is a resident of New York City, and one of the youngest song-writers of the day.

"That wonderful record breaker for long runs, 'A Trip to Chinatown,' was the means of bringing several songs be-

fore the public which have since attained great popularity. Not only was 'After the Ball' first heard in this bright little farce, but some of the productions of Percy Gaunt, now national favorites, also originated there. 'The Bowery,' 'Push Dem Clouds Away,' and 'Love Me Little, Love Me Long,' are his best three songs, and on them is founded a reputation which extends from Maine to California.

"It seems remarkable that three songs should be sufficient to establish a composer's standing and bring him money and fame, but it required even less to make Raymon Moore known to the whole country. His 'Sweet Marie' was sung through the length and breadth of the land a year or so ago, and even now is said to be having a steady sale. Moore found himself advanced suddenly from the position of a minstrel tenor to that of a popular composer, and he has turned out several other good songs in the last few months. . . .

"Effie Channing wrote the familiar 'Rock-a-Bye, Baby.' "



MAKERS OF POPULAR SONGS.

It is stated that the Memorial Society recently founded at Harvard proposes among other things to mark the rooms of Lowell, Longfellow, and Holmes with suitable tablets.



## IS POE'S "RAVEN" AN ALLEGORY?

IT is wonderful how many commonplace things can be forced to bear a figurative interpretation. The plainest statements, whether in prose or poetry, have often been fitted with wings by some zealous interpreter and made to perform lofty flights of allegory quite beyond the intentions of their authors. This being so, it could hardly be expected that Poe's mystical raven could escape the same fate. According to Dr. William Elliot Griffis, Poe was writing, in these oft-quoted lines, a lament for his wasted life. This will hardly tally with Poe's own account of the development of the poem in his own mind; but whether or not Dr. Griffis is justified in attributing an allegorical purpose to Poe himself, it must be confessed that he turns the poem into quite a plausible allegory. In *Christian Work* (New York, July 4), where he expounds his theory at length, Dr. Griffis first advances the idea that the "Lenore" of the poem is "the transfiguration of Poe's wasted life, of his ideals unfulfilled," and then goes on to say:

"What is the meaning of this strange poetic creation of Poe?

"Is it not this? The black raven of memory had flown in from the dark night of Poe's wasted life, and was perching, like the Norsemen's sable bird upon their god, yet not now on Woden, but on the deity which Poe worshiped, Pallas Minerva—the god of literary art, of taste, of knowledge; for Poe's religion was beauty, but not goodness. The marble bust remained speechless, while the bird spoke. Wisdom had almost ceased to warn, but memory, now incarnate as a raven, uttered her complaint, mocking the voice of Lenore, and its burden was the dirge of hope—'Nevermore'."

"But the raven, sitting lonely on that placid bust, spoke only That one word, as if his soul in that one word he did outpour. Nothing further then he uttered, not a feather then he fluttered—Till I scarcely more than muttered: 'Other friends have flown before—On the morrow he will leave me, as my hopes have flown before.' Then the bird said: 'Nevermore!'"

"Never again the lost opportunities of youth! Nevermore the bright, pure life of childhood and boyhood! Nevermore hope, pardon, peace! Out of the 'Night's Plutonian shore,' only the raven was henceforth to fly, croaking, 'Nevermore!'" . . .

"This is the reading between the poem's lines. That lover of soot and carrion and contagion was never to leave him. The poet wheels his cushioned seat in front of the 'fowl whose fiery eyes now burned' into his bosom's core. He began to link 'fancy unto fancy.' Not all is lost yet; the future may be safe.

"While thus brooding, as if to strengthen him in right resolves, Hope that 'springs eternal in the human breast' now rises to open the gates of repentance. The angels of grace, of mercy, of love, troop into the room. They plead with the wayward man to change his life, to leave his cups, his sin, and to have a new mind. Hear him tell the story:

"Then methought the air grew denser, perfumed from an unseen censer, Swung by Seraphim whose footfalls tinkled on the tufted floor."

"Strengthened for the moment by these good presences sent from heaven to inspire him with new impulses to right, he now tries to drive away the bitter, black memory; to exorcise the demon from his presence. He says to himself, rather than to the raven:

"Wretch! thy God hath lent thee—by these angels He hath sent thee Respite—respite and nepenthe from thy memories of Lenore! Quaff, oh, quaff, this kind nepenthe, and forget this lost Lenore.' Quoth the raven, 'Nevermore.'"

"No, even the repentance come, memory will not be quiet. No Egyptian drug of nepenthe, to which the devotee makes himself a slave, no fiery draft in the drunkard's bowl, will keep down the black shadow of memory or drive it back to the night shore of oblivion. Still on the mind it broods, over all art its fateful presence dwells, as it utters 'Nevermore.' . . .

"After consummate skill, almost like that of angels dissecting the structure of a soul, with art as with a two-edged scalpel that divides between the mortal and the immortal, the poet concludes this *de profundis* wail of bitter experience, this Cain cry of remorse, this transcendent vision of memory, thus truthfully, in words whose cadence is as the midnight moaning of winds in a graveyard:

"And the Raven, never flitting, still is sitting, still is sitting On the pallid bust of Pallas, just above my chamber door; And his eyes have all the seeming of a demon's that is dreaming And the lamp-light o'er him streaming throws his shadow on the floor, And my soul from out that shadow that lies floating on the floor Shall be lifted—nevermore."

"No, never out of that shadow was Poe's soul lifted while on earth, and, whether in eternity, God knoweth. Sin, suffering, waywardness, sorrow marked his mortal career—a life without hope. Genius, intellect, superb and matchless literary art, availed not to save him from the hereditary taint of infirmity, from the dangers and penalties of a highly sensitive nervous organization, which, without the sternest convictions of right and duty, is a curse; from boon companions who led him, ah, too swiftly, to an untimely grave."

**Plays in English for Americans.**—Our theatrical managers are reported to have decided to organize no more American tours for great foreign actors speaking another tongue than English. Neither Bernhardt, Rejane, Duse, Mounet Sully, nor Coquelin paid their expenses, it seems. Referring to this report, *The Brooklyn Eagle* says that we should see in it a sign of returning common sense, and that it is an excellent thing for our stage. Its reasons are as follows: "Our public is coming to have a realizing sense of the artistic meaning of the theater and to take a keener artistic satisfaction in the drama. The theater exists for the play and not for any actor or half-dozen actors, however great they may be. An actor is great just so far as he makes clearer and more impressive the meaning of the dramatist. Now how much of the idea of a dramatist can an audience appreciate when not one person in ten in it has any real working knowledge of the language in which his text is delivered? How much do the subtle shades of meaning as supplied by the actor, the differences between Duse and Bernhardt in the same part, of which critics make so much, mean to such an audience as that? . . . It is to the credit of our people that most of them went to the performance they could understand and which had for them a definite artistic value as well as entertainment for an evening. . . . The craze which has made America a gold mine for anybody who had achieved any distinction on his native stage was merely curiosity to see one more great man or woman whom people were talking about; the same feeling which takes a less intelligent order of people to the wax-works to see the latest Presidential candidate, the latest murderer, or the heroine of the latest scandal in high life; and its decrease below the line of profit is a sign of increasing good taste and honesty with ourselves, and is matter for approval accordingly."

## NOTES.

"ONE of the new magazines to be started in New York in the fall will have no illustrations. Its projectors believe that 'the illustration of our popular magazines is being overdone, and that the public is tiring of simple 'picture articles,' the chief merit of which lies not in the letter-press, but in the pictorial part.' They affirm boldly that 'articles are accepted by the editors of most magazines simply because of their adaptability to illustration, and that the intrinsic worth of the material itself is lost sight of, and purposely so.'—*The Literary World, Boston*."

THE police are suppressing the sale of *The Indianapolis People, Police News, Police Gazette, The Illustrated Record*, and other sensational papers in Richmond, Ind. These papers are what is classed by a new law as pernicious literature. This law was passed by the last General Assembly, and provides a penalty of from \$10 to \$200 for printing, selling, or publishing books, papers, or periodicals, the chief feature or characteristic of which is the record of crime or the pictures of crime committed, criminals, desperadoes, or men and women "in unbecoming costumes." The newsdealers packed the papers up and sent them back to the news companies.

CHRYSOLORAS, a native of Constantinople, who has been styled the restorer of Greek in Italy, carried Greek lore and taught his native tongue to the magnates and youth of the principal Italian cities from 1400 to 1415, and his Greek grammar was the standard for many years. Greek at that time was little known in Western and Northern Europe, not a single book in that idiom being found in the library of the King of France as late as 1425, but it became a favorite study in Italy, where many Greek scholars sought refuge after the final overthrow of the Eastern Empire in 1453.

ANOTHER sketch-book of Beethoven's, probably that for the year 1809, has been found by Herr Guido Peters, of Berlin, among his father's papers. It contains the draft for the concerto in E flat and the Choral Fantasia, and a sketch for a patriotic song, which he never finished.

THE Goethe Archives have just yielded another treasure. This is a manuscript volume of verse intermingled with prose, containing about one hundred pages. Only eleven of these pages contain poems that at some previous time have been given to the world.

## SCIENCE.

## LABORATORY STUDY OF THE HUMAN MIND.

ANY one whose study of psychology was carried on more than a dozen years ago will scarcely understand what a laboratory can possibly have to do with a science in which the thing to be observed and the means of observation are identical, namely, the human mind. The adherents of what they themselves call "the new psychology," however, lay stress on the fact that the mind resides in a body, through which it manifests itself to others and by means of which it gets its ideas of the outer world. They study particularly the mechanism of such manifestation and sensation, and here is where the laboratory comes in as an efficient aid. The older school of psychologists are scarcely ready to abandon the field to these enthusiasts, but tho they are inclined to regard them as pursuing the study, not of pure psychology, but of the borderland between it and physiology, they acknowledge the interest and importance of the results that have been attained in this special line. We translate below from an article contributed to *Cosmos* (Paris, June 29), by M. Lombard, a brief account of this revolution in psychological method, in which it may be seen how large a part our own country has taken in the process:

"The psychology of to-day seeks with perseverance to approximate to the experimental sciences. Catholic philosophers . . . see in this process a means of showing that the old Aristotelian and Thomistic psychology is not an *a priori* construction of vivid imaginations; the philosophers or savants of secular universities seize with delight the opportunity of separating psychology from all connection with questions concerning the mind, its origin, its nature, and its end; they seem happy in exercising thus again the phantom of metaphysics.

"For the moment we will confine ourselves to describing to our readers not the results gained but the organizations created for the purpose of putting psychology on its new basis. . . .

"What, to begin with, are the processes of the new psychology? They resemble those of physiology; these two studies are no more to be twin sisters, while remaining perfectly distinct, as Jouffroy considered them; the first is now identified with the second and must have recourse to the latter's methods of investigation. External observation is to take the place of internal, and thus nothing is to prevent the application to psychic phenomena of measure and calculation; hence arise two important branches of physiological psychology, namely, psychophysics and psychometry. Thus, at Columbia College, New York, Professor Hyslop pursues researches on the following questions: the duration and nature of consecutive images as dependent on the duration, intensity, and surface of the excitations; the measurement of the pain, time of reaction, and rapidity of nervous excitations, etc. At the University of Michigan, Professor Gore has chosen for his program the psychology of suggestion in speech, and studies the comparative results of attention when given to the audition of various kinds of prose—description, narration, exposition, etc.

"This new orientation of psychology necessitates, as may be seen without difficulty, a whole system of instruments appropriate to the researches that are to be carried out. If we go to the Pennsylvania State College, for instance, we shall see a curious psychometrical apparatus, a well-balanced wheel a yard in diameter, turning with a speed capable of exact measurement behind an opening whose size may be altered at will; this may serve for the mixture and contrast of colors, for the determination of the time necessary to read words or phrases, and for other similar experiments."

After describing some of the psychological laboratories in France, patterned after the one founded at Leipsic in 1879 by Wundt, which is the parent of them all, M. Lombard goes on to speak of those on this continent, as follows:

"But it is especially in America that laboratories of psychology have had great development. They number no less than twenty-

seven, of which only one is in Canada (the University of Toronto). All the rest belong to the United States; they are for the most part amply furnished, and endowed with funds that permit the professors to pursue their researches; numerous apparatus aid the experimenters, and publications are multiplied to announce and disseminate the discoveries of the savants. To place in relief by a salient fact the great place taken at present in American science by physiological psychology, we have only to recall, in closing, the installation of a psychological laboratory at the Chicago Exposition of 1893."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

## WILL TRUNK LINES ADOPT ELECTRIC MOTIVE POWER?

THE wonderful advances of electric traction have dazzled the public, and there is a general disposition to admit very nearly everything that its most enthusiastic advocates may claim regarding its future extension. Already in imagination we see locomotives lying rusting by the roadside as the electric express goes flying past at a hundred-mile-an-hour pace. But the cautious and calm, even among electricians, are not so sanguine. In *The Engineering Magazine* (July), Frank I. Sprague, himself an electric engineer of no mean reputation, concludes that electric traction, tho it has a great future before it, will not interfere with the use of steam on the great through lines. Says Mr. Sprague:

"The trolley system is perhaps the most remarkable example of an industrial development that the world has ever seen, and yet when, impressed by the greatness of this industry and made familiar with the changes which it has wrought in so short a space of time, one asks: 'Will the electric motor replace the steam locomotive? Will trunk lines, as such, be operated electrically? Is the field of the electric motor universal, or is it special?' We must answer as we would to the questions: 'Will the telephone replace the telegraph, or the electric light the manufacture of gas?' And the answer is: It is not exclusive, its reign will not be universal. In fact, all industrial developments on great and extended lines which have proven and are present boons to humanity, and make effective use of natural laws, must each and every one, and not one to the exclusion of all others, be utilized in our complex system of life.

"The electric railway, even in the field it already occupies, has not accomplished everything, or by any means solved all the problems of transportation; and, when we consider its application to existing railways, and look forward to see what the probabilities are of a wholesale and exclusive utilization of electricity for transportation purposes, we must consider what it has not done and at the same time see why the advances already made have been so phenomenal."

The author here briefly reviews the rapid development of the electric street and suburban road, and shows how it fills a field that was almost or not quite unoccupied. Its success is a proof that it was needed and that it is appreciated. To resume our quotation:

"This sort of development will go on until the trolley system is almost as common as the turnpike. It will establish lines of communication which have not hitherto existed; it will build up new territory; it will act as a feeder to great trunk-line systems, both for passenger and certain classes of freight work; and it will largely encroach upon special fields now occupied by the trunk lines.

"But, when we depart from this class of service and take up what is essentially a trunk-line system, there are many questions to be considered—and not alone those of the local and express service, but also a most important one, which is rarely considered when electric railways are talked of; I refer to the trunk-line freight service—that is, the transportation of goods in great bulk over long distances. One must remember that trunk lines, as they now exist, have been built up by a slow process, and that no very serious change from their existing conditions can be made, considered from the commercial standpoint, except after grave deliberation and at very great expense. Unless passengers and



goods can be moved over a system with increased benefit to a community, or at a reduced cost, or with a commensurate return on capital invested, an electric will not replace a steam system. Of course, in these remarks I ignore specific problems, such as the utilization of a storage battery and motor in place of a locomotive, or of a moving central station, as is being tried on one of the French lines, or those special problems like the Baltimore tunnel, in which an electric locomotive will be utilized for a short distance in place of the steam locomotive; I am considering the possibilities of what is generally considered an electric system—that is, the operation of a number of train units from a central station."

After careful comparison of statistics, mechanical and financial, Mr. Sprague concludes that electric traction in the every-day use of great trunk lines can not be made to pay, and he closes as follows:

"Let us lay aside, then, some of the visionary prophecies concerning electric railways. Perhaps no one has been more actively identified with them than myself; no one, I think, has greater faith in the future of the electric railway than I; but its future is not in the wholesale destruction of existing great systems. It is in the development of a field of its own, with recognized limitations, but of vast possibilities. It will fill that field to the practical exclusion of all other methods of transmitting energy; it will replace the locomotive on many suburban and branch lines. It will operate almost all street-railway systems and elevated and underground roads; it will prove a valuable auxiliary to trunk systems; but it has not sounded the death-knell of the locomotive any more than the dynamo has sounded that of the stationary steam-engine. Each has its own legitimate field, which will play its proper part in the needs of all civilization."

#### A NEW SPECIES OF BEAR.

A BEAR that seems to be certainly a new variety, and is regarded by some as of a distinct species, is reported from our Arctic domain of Alaska, where it frequents the vicinity of the Mount St. Elias glaciers. It is of moderate size and is thus described by W. H. Dall, the naturalist, writing to *Science* from Sitka, under date of June 28:

"The general color of the animal resembles that of a silver fox. The fur is not very long, but remarkably soft and with a rich under-fur of a bluish-black shade, numbers of the longer hairs being white, or having the distal half white and the basal part slaty. The dorsal line from the tip of the nose to the rump, the back of the very short ears, and the outer faces of the limbs, are jet black. Numerous long white hairs issue from the ears; black and silver is the prevalent pelage of the sides, neck, and rump; the under surface of the belly and the sinuses behind the limbs are grayish-white, or even nearly pure white, I am told, in some cases. The sides of the muzzle and the lower anterior part of the cheeks are of a bright tan color, a character I have not seen in any other American bear; and this character is said to be invariable. There is no tint of brown elsewhere in the pelage. There is no tail visible on the pelts. The claws are small, very much curved, sharp, black above and lighter below; the animal evidently can climb trees, which the brown bear can not do.

"This bear is known to range about the St. Elias glaciers, especially near Yakutat, and a single specimen has been killed on the mountains as far east as Jureau. About thirty-five skins have been brought to Sitka, mostly from Yakutat. A mounted skin, the only one known as yet (said to contain the skull), is in the possession of Mr. Frank A. Bartlett, of Port Townsend, Wash."

**The Cause of Red Snow.**—"Everybody knows nowadays," says *Le Revue Scientifique*, "that the red tint that snow sometimes assumes is due to a very small alga of simple organization, the *protococcus nivalis*. It appears, according to M. Hottinger, that sometimes another cause is present; at the Great St. Bernard he has met with red spots produced by very small insects, called columbellas. But, as M. Brun supposes, it is probable that the blood-red color of these is due to the fact that they eat the *protococcus nivalis*, so that it is always, in the last analysis, the *protococcus* that causes the red snow."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

#### A MAGNETIC CLOCK.

WE translate from an article contributed by M. Planchon to *La Nature*, Paris (July 6), the following account of a clock that uses magnetic attraction in its action:

"Baron Grollier de Servière describes in his work on the curiosities in the cabinet of his grandfather 'a clock consisting of a plate of tin on whose edge the hours are engraved as on a dial [see Fig. 1]. After having filled this plate with water we throw into it an image of a turtle, which at once seeks the current hour and points to it with its head. When it has found the hour, it stays there; if we remove it, it quickly returns, and if we allow it to remain, it moves imperceptibly along the edge of the plate, always pointing to the proper time. This machine is all the more surprising in that it is not apparent what causes the turtle to move thus on the water.'

"Here ends the description of this piece of apparatus.

"I thought it would be interesting to try to obtain a reproduction of this device, and so made the clock represented in Fig. 2, which I will now proceed to explain.

"The movement, placed horizontally in the case that supports the tin plate, carries a magnetic disk that makes one revolution every twelve hours. Its section shows two magnets—the north pole of one and the south pole of the other. The little turtle has under its body a piece of magnetized steel having also a north and a south pole, so that the turtle, when it floats on the water in the plate, is attracted by the two magnet poles, and always in the same direction, that is to say, with its head in the direction of the hours marked on the plate. It accordingly follows these magnets in their circuit. The whole prodigy described by the Baron is summed up in a very ingenious combination of magnets.

"We will remark that the tin plate is completely independent of the copper case that holds the movement and that this plate may be set at will, provided, nevertheless, that it is placed by a certain mark, easy to find, that permits of absolute concordance between the position of the magnet and the hour to which the turtle must point."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.



MAGNETIC CLOCK.

Fig. 1.—Clock of M. Servière (from an engraving of 1719). Fig. 2.—Clock of M. Planchon.

#### HUNTING FOR AN ANTIDOTE TO SNAKE POISONS.

THE fact that 20,000 persons die annually of snake-bite in India alone renders of vast importance recent experiments in inoculation from snake poison and antidotes for it. *The Hospital* (July 6) speaks at length in a leading article of these experiments. After premising that the success of the experiment, besides its value to pure science, means the saving of thousands of lives in tropical countries, the article proceeds as follows:

"The experiments are being carried out on an extensive scale; as, indeed, if they are to command confidence they must be. Hundreds of experimenters have done their best to bring physiological research into contempt by the limited range of their work and the pettifoggery nature of their methods. A dozen mice, a few solutions, a little more or less careful dissection have constituted the stock in trade of these experimental philosophers; and what they have lacked in knowledge, material resources, and philosophical capacity for research they have made up for by unlimited assurance and a persistence of assertion which have wearied and disgusted the scientific world. But men's eyes are gradually being opened; not only the eyes of the medical profes-

sion, but of journalists and general writers and thinkers of every class. Those who aspire to enter upon the path of original research in the future must make up their minds to run the gauntlet of a widely informed and competent criticism such as ten years ago was not so much as dreamed of.

"Professor Frazer has an adequate comprehension of the rational and indispensable conditions of genuine original research. He has, either personally or by his agents, placed himself in communication with India, America, Australia, and Africa. That is to say, he has, as far as possible, dealt with actual snake poisons, as produced under the ordinary conditions of natural snake life. It is obvious that one of the least satisfactory of all methods of investigation would have been to have commenced operations with excited snake-bitten persons at the moment of their terror and danger. At such a time all is hurry and excitement. Calm observation, leisurely weighing of facts, unprejudiced reasoning are impossible. The laboratory is the place where alone investigations can be adequately commenced and philosophical conclusions reached. It is in the confirmation, or otherwise, of such conclusions, that experiments on the actual field of battle—that is, with actual snakes and snake-bitten persons—are so invaluable and indispensable.

"The experiments of Professor Frazer have as yet been confined to the laboratory. But they have been made with actual snake poisons, and with these poisons in the condition of demonstrated deadly activity. Incidentally, many interesting facts have been brought to light, tho the ultimate goal of the experimentations has never been lost sight of. It has been shown, for example, that not only is there a difference of deadliness in the poison of certain snakes, but that the poison of one and the same snake may be much less deadly at certain times and under certain conditions than at other times and under other conditions. All this, which may appear to be but incidental to the main lines of research, will be found to be of first-rate importance when immunization and curative treatment come to be applied in practise."

The aim of Professor Frazer, in his experiments, according to the writer, has been not only to produce immunity by inoculation, but to obtain an actual antidote to snake poison; that is, a substance that will so neutralize it in the human body as to cure a person who has already been bitten. It is evident that the success of the investigator in this direction would mean even more than the discovery of a means of conferring immunity before the bite. But has this success been attained? *The Hospital* asks:

"Has Professor Frazer succeeded in providing us with a new cure for snake-bites? And may the cure be trusted if any of us should unfortunately require to put it to the proof? These are the questions the answers to which must decide the Professor's claim to have made an important and lasting contribution to medical and general science.

"It seems to have been experimentally established by Professor Frazer that *antivenene*, as he calls his new antidote, and which consists of the blood serum of immunized animals in the form of a dry and portable power, has certain definite but strictly limited antidotal powers against snake poisons, introduced into the animal organism by artificial means. For example, in a series of experiments made with lethal doses of cobra and other snake poisons, recovery took place as the result of the injection of antivenene as long as thirty minutes after inoculation. . . . It seems clear, however, that if treatment can not be immediate there is little hope of cure; moreover, a very large dose of venom from a large and very angry snake would appear to demand, not only treatment within a few minutes of the bite, but so large a dose of the antivenene as might itself prove dangerous. In summarization, therefore, all that can be said at the present time is that Professor Frazer has undertaken a research of great importance, and that there is a promise of good results. We are glad to know that Dr. Calmette, head of the bacteriological station at Saigon, in Cochin China, is an experienced and philosophical worker in the same field of research."

FROM recent tests at Royton, England, it appears that the heating value of dried refuse is only about one seventh that of good coal. "The results," says *The Electrical World*, "show that the idea of burning town refuse at any sort of profit is erroneous; it can not be imagined that refuse which gives on evaporation anything less than two or three pounds of water per pound of refuse would not pay for carting."

## HIGH TEMPERATURES FROM ELECTRICITY.

FROM time to time we have noted the wonders achieved by the electric furnace devised by M. Henri Moissan, the French chemist—how it has melted the most refractory substances and even distilled metals by vaporizing and recondensing them. The device now appears to have left the experimental stage, and we therefore quote from *Industries and Iron* (London, July 12) an account of its present condition with a statement of what it has already accomplished:

"M. Moissan's electric furnace is extremely simple; it consists of two bricks of quicklime for ordinary limestone, with a hollow space that contains the crucible, and two horizontal grooves in the lower brick to hold the electrodes. The difference between this furnace and those used hitherto is that the material to be heated does not come into contact with carbon or carbon vapor. The apparatus is a true reverberatory furnace, an electric reverberatory furnace with movable electrodes.

"By means of this apparatus and the use of high temperatures he was able to reproduce diamonds, to crystallize metallic oxides, to reduce oxides until now thought impossible of reduction, to fuse refractory metals, to distil lime, silica, zircon, and carbon, to volatilize in quantities metals like platinum, copper, gold, iron, manganese, uranium. Some of these bodies which could not be even liquefied, such as magnesium, uranium, tungsten, and molybdenum, can be turned into gases by the electric furnace. He has often handled in his investigations the gas vaporized from lime and that from silica.

"The operation of the apparatus is very simple. The current is brought by two pliable wires to the carbon electrodes, whose diameter varies according to the power of the dynamo. The contact is established, the arc flashes, and by advancing or withdrawing the electrodes a powerful spark of constant length is given out, depending on the amount of electric power and the conductivity of the metallic vapors that fill the furnace. From the outset there is a strong odor of hydrocyanic acid arising from the combination of the nitrogen in the furnace with the acetylene, which forms at once. The purple flame of cyanogen at first lights up the electric arc, then the color disappears, and the light becomes dazzling. The quicklime of the oven soon melts and flows like wax, and then boils; the electrodes become red hot in a few moments, torrents of vapor break out on all sides in constantly increasing volume. The lime distils plentifully, and covers the supports of the electrodes with a white scale. So, with the use of currents of 300 or 400 horse-power we have in the middle the enormous heat produced by the electric arc, a few centimeters lower down the crucible containing the material to be reduced, and below that a layer of seething quicklime."

With Moissan's furnace laboratory curiosities become substances capable of accurate experimentation, being now obtainable in quantity. The electric furnace enables us to obtain pure chromium in a form different from any obtained before. Molybdenum, which had never been melted, can also be obtained in large quantities. Tungsten was only known to chemists as a powder; in the electric furnace its preparation is very simple. Metallic uranium had been procured in very small quantities, with great difficulty; with the high temperatures of the electric arc it is obtained in a few moments.

In closing, the author of the article reminds us that M. Moissan has actually "opened a new chapter in mineralogical chemistry" for us by his invention, in giving us the power to experiment under conditions of temperature hitherto unattainable, as in the formation of "carbids" or compounds of carbon, formerly unknown.

**Tests of Incandescent Lamps.**—In a series of experiments described in *The Philosophical Magazine*, May, Professors Ayston and Medley find, contrary to what had been previously supposed, that incandescent lamps appear to increase in effectiveness during the first 80 or 100 hours of use, after which the light slowly fails. They reject the explanation that this is due to an impairment in the vacuum of the bulb and suggest that it may be caused by change in the filament, tho they have not been able yet to prove any such change.



### THE PHONOGRAPH IN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.

THE phonograph has not until recently been regarded as a piece of scientific apparatus. Now, however, science is pressing it into service with what promised to be very noteworthy results. We quote below a portion of an article on recent advances in physiology, adopted from a report in *The Times*, London, by *Science* (July 26):

"Soon after its invention the tinfoil phonograph was used successfully by the late Prof. Fleeming Jenkin and Professor Ewing (now of Cambridge) in the investigation of vowel sounds, but the instrument was little known to physiologists. Since 1890, however, it has in its improved form, with a wax cylinder, engaged the attention of Professor Hermann, of Königsberg, and more recently of Dr. Boeke, of Alkmaar, and of Professor McKendrick, of Glasgow. By an ingenious method of photographically recording the vibrations of the marker that runs over the impressions produced by sounds on the wax cylinder of the phonograph, and which, by acting on a thin glass plate, reproduces the sounds, Hermann has obtained the curves corresponding to the tones of the vowels, and he has shown that the vowels are true musical tones, each having its own proper pitch, and not, as Von Helmholtz supposed, the pitch of a harmonic tone corresponding to the shape of the oral cavity when the vowel sound is uttered. When one considers that the phonograph can faithfully reproduce human speech, the sounds of a musical instrument, or a quartet or chorus of human voices, or the sounds of an orchestra, and that all these sounds and tones are imprinted on the wax cylinder of the phonograph in the form of a more or less complicated wave, it is manifestly of great importance to determine the wave form for any particular sound. If this could be done, not only would it be of great scientific interest to submit the curve to harmonic analysis (as was done by Jenkin and Ewing), and thus determine the component waves, but it might be possible to cut the curves on the margin of a wheel, or other appropriate device, and thus construct a speaking or singing machine. Speech and song and orchestral effects might be multiplied mechanically. The grooves on the wax cylinder vary in depth from  $\frac{1}{1000}$  to  $\frac{1}{2000}$  of an inch, and thus as the curve is in the bottom of the groove it is a difficult matter to trace its form. Boeke has measured the transverse diameters of the grooves at different points, and from these measurements he has calculated the depths, and thus he has endeavored, as it were, to construct the curve. McKendrick has taken direct photographs of the marks on the wax cylinder, and has thus been able to demonstrate vibrations (or 'dabs' on the wax cylinder traveling with great velocity) made at the rate of 1,500 to 1,800 per second. He has also shown that there is a definite form of these markings for pure tones, for the simpler chords, and for very complex tones, such as those of the organ, piano, or a quartet or chorus of human voices. By adapting large resonators to the phonograph, McKendrick has also made it possible so to increase the volume of tone as to make it audible even in a hall of considerable size. Edison and others have frequently used large resonators, but McKendrick has gone farther in this direction. Recognizing, however, that resonance can not increase the volume of tone beyond a certain limit, he has made use, with much success, of Mr. Alfred Graham's ingenious loud-speaking telephone, along with a transmitter of variable resistance. . . . In this way the tones of the phonograph are much amplified in volume and improved in quality. To physiologists the interest of these researches lies in the mode of action of the vibrating plate of the phonograph. This acts like the drumhead of the ear. Consequently the better the modes of movement of such a plate are understood the better can we explain the mechanism of the drumhead of the ear—a drumhead, however, infinitely more sensitive than the phonograph plate."

**Mica and Its Uses.**—We used to think of mica as good chiefly for making stove windows. Now, however, it has found manifold employment. Some of the ways in which it is used are thus enumerated in *Industries and Iron*:

"The commercial micas are: Muscovite (white mica), phlogopite (amber mica), biotite (black mica). Muscovite occurs in greatest quantities in granites and gneiss. Phlogopite is gener-

ally associated with magnesian limestone and pyroxenic rocks. Muscovite is used for stove panels. For this purpose it must be clear and free from spots. The best Muscovite is of a ruby wine color when in blocks. The white color comes next in value. The sizes of the sheets most desired for commercial purposes are  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches by 2 inches up to 8 inches by 10 inches. Phlogopite is used for electrical purposes, and must be smooth, free from wrinkles and crevices. It must split easily, and it must be very flexible and able to stand a very high temperature without disintegrating; dark spots lessen its value. Waste mica is ground and used as a lubricant for heavy bearings, in certain insulating compounds, for decorating wall-papers, and as a fertilizer. Scrap mica is made up into large sheets by a patent process. The principal sources of mica are India, Canada, and the United States of America. Mica is best mined by hand, as machinery is more liable to injure the sheets. The mineral is blasted, sorted, split to the correct thickness, and then trimmed and packed for the market in paper packages weighing one pound. As a rule, only four per cent. is brought into a marketable form, so that the waste is enormous."

**The Bicycle as an Aid to Science and Art.**—"There are several branches of science as well as art from which many have been practically excluded," says *The Scientific American*, "simply because of the lack of suitable means of gaining access to subjects for consideration. Take for example the subject of microscopy. The student of the smaller things in nature who is restricted to his own locality soon exhausts the immediate field of investigation, unless it is unusually rich in objects; but when the whole country for miles around is presented to him whenever he enjoys a little spin on the wheel, interest in the bicycle and the microscope are jointly augmented. The discovery of new pools, each teeming with a different world of microscopic life, plants which are new to the investigator, a greater variety of insect life, these all add value to the wheel in the estimation of the microscopist, and whenever he goes out he is pretty sure to carry along his specimen-gathering paraphernalia, so that on his return he will not only have had the benefit of the outing, but will also have secured the means of passing many profitable hours indoors. What has been said in regard to the microscopist applies with equal force to the geologist, mineralogist, botanist, or any other student of nature, altho it must be admitted the mineralogist will be likely to feel that he must be limited as regards the size of specimens. The artist finds in the wheel the missing link between himself and nature. It carries him outside of brick walls and burning pavements into the open fields, among trees and rocks and picturesque buildings, where he may study subjects in their natural environment, or make sketches, or do serious work, as his inclinations may dictate. The photographer finds in the wheel his natural ally; it carries both himself and his instrument to the objective point, and widens his range beyond what could ever have been contemplated before the bringing forward of the bicycle. Appliances have already been made for carrying on the bicycle the instruments and apparatus of some of these out-of-door students of nature, and it would seem to be a simple matter to provide conveniences for the others which would enable the wheelman to proceed on his journey of investigation without much hindrance in the way of preparation."

### SCIENCE BREVITIES.

A PECULIAR form of asphalt paving has recently been tried in France. The asphalt powder is heated to 120° and molded under a pressure of about  $\frac{5}{8}$  tons per square inch into blocks, which are afterward set in cement mortar.

"THE search for petroleum in India," says *The Engineering and Mining Journal*, "has been singularly unprofitable, most of the sources being too small in yield to pay for working, while the richer deposits are, for the present, too far removed from means of transport to be commercially valuable except in Burma."

"ONE does not have to go to the Sahara to see a very fair representation of the mirage," writes a correspondent of *Knowledge*, from Bridgewater, England. "They are common on dry, sandy shores when the sun is hot, especially with an easterly wind. A fortnight ago I saw a very good one on Stert Flats, a wide expanse of sand in Bridgewater Bay. On sitting down the sand seemed partly covered with water, in which the opposite village of Burnham was reflected, and I distinctly noticed that where red houses occurred in the 'sea front' the color was plainly imaged in the mirage. So was a small white lighthouse standing on the sands; but the taller one standing back among the sand-hills did not appear. On standing up again, the whole phenomenon disappeared."

## THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

## THE COLOR LINE IN THE CHURCHES.

NOT a few have cherished the idea that the "color problem" in the South would solve itself in time; that as years went on the social antipathies and political friction between the two races would disappear and the whites and the blacks would at last dwell together in peace and unity. Debate over this subject is likely to be renewed, however, by the fact that one of the leading religious denominations of the South is now seriously considering a proposition to separate its colored members into a distinct church. We refer to the proposal of the Southern Presbyterians to set up a separate denominational organization for their colored members. Several overtures came up before the General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church at its recent session at Dallas, asking that steps be taken to organize an Independent African General Synod. The Assembly replied to these overtures by referring the question back to all the churches for decision, and it is expected that some definite action will be taken during the present month. In the mean time *The Southern Presbyterian*, of Clinton, S. C., has opened its columns to a discussion of the question of separation on both sides. In behalf of those who believe in separation we have the argument of such Southern Presbyterians as Mr. F. L. Leeper, who says that the policy of that church in admitting negro ministers and churches is in opposition to that careful and exclusive social separation of the two races which must be the Southern policy. It was planned in 1869 to establish a separate African Presbyterian denomination, but this has not been accomplished. Instead of organizing independent negro churches as was ordered in 1847, which might later be united in such a denomination, the practise has been to allow these churches and ministers representation in the courts of the church. From this Mr. Leeper goes on to say:

"Thirty years of experience in solving the most vexing and exciting questions has demonstrated the wisdom of separating the two races in all social life. Our white people want to live in peace with this people, and to do this they will not submit to the breaking down of these social lines. Therefore the political party or church that proposes to commingle these races will in the South find itself without white members."

*The Southern Presbyterian* does not agree with its correspondent, as the following comment shows:

"Without anticipating any reply to Mr. Leeper's communication, in this issue on an 'Independent African Presbyterian Church,' there are one or two points of practical difficulty to which we would advert. Mr. Leeper admits that 'if Ethel Presbytery says it does not want to be set off into an independent church,' he 'does not see how we can get rid of it.' We must confess that this expression grates harshly on our ear and seems to disclose the animus of this movement. Is what are we seeking to *get rid of* our colored members and organizations? Do we find their presence troublesome, their appearance in our courts a menace to our religion, their applications for membership an embarrassment? If so, then our policy should be not to see how we can help them, but how to get rid of them.

"Therefore, in California, when Chinamen become too numerous in Presbyterian churches, and there is danger of mixing socially with them, we can absolve ourselves of further responsibility and 'get rid of them.' In the Indian Territory, if the Indians do not seem to agree to our desires in certain matters, we can proceed, as a church, to get rid of them. Surely this would not be a very hard thing to do!

"But what of our responsibility to our Lord and Master? Can we, with any show of consistency, appeal to our people to give money and to send their sons and daughters to filthy Chinese on the Yang-Tse, to licentious Japanese in their cities, and to fierce and superstitious Africans on the Kongo, and yet coolly advise them that our policy toward John who plows our field, to Jane who cooks our dinner, and to Milly who nurses our children, is 'to get rid of them'? Either we must *keep* them and train them

for Christ, or open the door and say, 'Go and work out your own salvation with fear and trembling!'"

The same question about the color line has come up for discussion in Methodist Episcopal circles, the occasion being the drawing of the "line" at the recent Epworth League Convention at Chattanooga. *The Western Christian Advocate*, referring to the matter, says: "If any protest had been made it would have disrupted the convention, unless it had been brought forward by the Epworthers of the Church South; but these failed to see and seize their opportunity to lead the children of Israel into the promised land of Christian equality." On this utterance *The Nashville Christian Advocate* makes the following comment:

"The organ of a church which sets off its colored people into separate conferences ought to be a little modest in criticizing other people for following such an example. But it may be answered that the colored people were set off at their own instance. If so, we reply that no man who is thoroughly acquainted with negro character believes such a statement to be true. The ultimate purpose of the policy in question was to open the way, if possible, for the extension of the 'white work' of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Southern States."

*The Northwestern Christian Advocate* has this to say:

"It may be that there is some force in the suggestion that the colored people preferred the separation; but we hold that our church should have striven to educate the colored people out of that preference, just as the white people also should have been similarly educated. We doubt not that those who surrendered to the policy—which has never secured our sympathy—did so in some degree to commend our church to white people in the South."

## NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF DIFFERENT RELIGIONS.

THERE has been computed, "on the basis of the latest scientific and statistical sources accessible," a suggestive table of the distribution of the people of the globe according to their religions. This table is published in the *Deutsche Kirchenzeitung* (Berlin). The population of the earth is estimated at fifteen hundred millions, distributed as follows: Europe, 381,200,000; Africa, 127,000,000; Asia, 354,000,000; Australia, 4,730,000; America, 133,670,000; Total, 1,500,000,000. The leading religions are represented by the following figures: Protestant Christians, 200,000,000; Roman Catholic Christians, 195,000,000; Greek Catholic Christians, 105,000,000; Total Christians, 500,000,000. Jews, 8,000,000; Mohammedans, 180,000,000; Heathens, 812,000,000; Total non-Christians, 1,000,000,000.

*The Presbyterian Review* (Toronto), remarks as follows upon these figures:

"According to these data, one third of the population of the globe is Christian—that is to say, nationally and nominally Christian. This differs largely from statistical estimates heretofore made. The most remarkable feature of this exhibit is, that Protestants have surpassed the Catholics in numbers by more than 4,000,000. This is surprising, and a striking advance over former estimates.

"But the preponderance of Protestantism is far greater in other respects than in numbers only, for it exercises a controlling influence on the government and destinies of the leading nations of the earth. England, the Netherlands, Germany, and the United States are predominantly Protestant countries, and these, together with their colonies, control nearly one half the population of the globe. One third of all Mohammedans are under the Protestant government of England, and the Hinduism of India is entirely under British domination. The English educational system is slowly but surely changing the customs and opening a new world of thought for these people; and the German writer in *Kirchenzeitung* thinks that even the Buddhism of Borneo, Siam, and Tibet will not be able to maintain its own supremacy against the onward march of Christian civilization. In the great Buddhist countries of China and Japan, Buddhism is little more than an external decoration of public life and customs, and not a spiritual

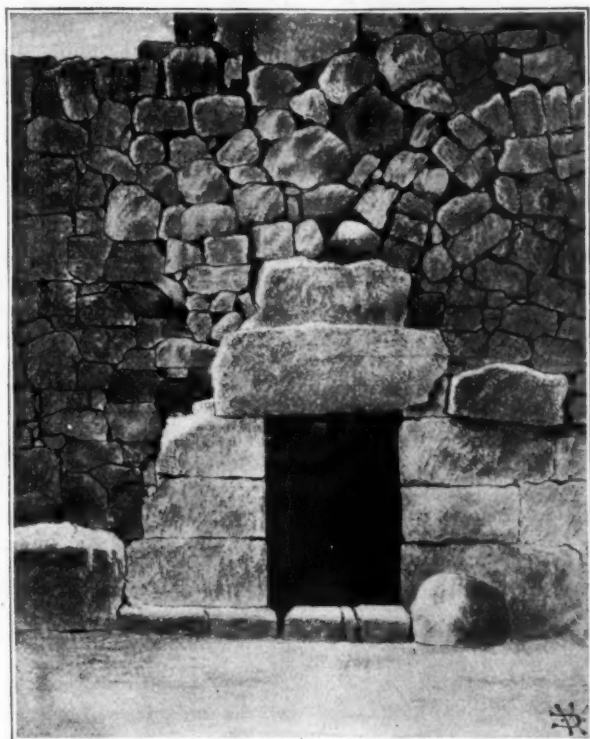


power controlling and directing the hearts and minds of the people. Its cloisters and monasteries are the seats of moral and spiritual starvation. These conditions are highly favorable for a rapid spread of Christianity in pagan lands, and its onward march is largely facilitated by railroads, telegraphs, and steamers, opening the way for the introduction of modern improvements, and for the entrance of Christian missionaries to evangelize the people."

### THE TOMB OF LAZARUS.

ONE who has recently visited that interesting spot in the little village of Bethany where is situated the tomb of Lazarus gives a brief description of the sepulcher, in *The Golden Rule*. This traveler, Mr. Wayland F. Waldo, writes:

"As one approaches this most forlorn of all Eastern villages, forty little gamins seem to start up from the very ground, crying



THE TOMB OF LAZARUS.

(From a photograph. By courtesy of *The Golden Rule*, Boston.)

out, 'Dis way to the tomb of Lazuroo's,' 'Dis way to the tomb of Lazuroo's.' We follow their lead, and soon come to this rock sepulcher which is the reputed last resting-place of him who heard words that no other mortal ever heard, after he had lain for four days within the grave's embrace.

"Our guide lights a little tallow taper, and we follow him into the black hole. Down, down, down we go, some twenty or thirty steps, until at last we come to the floor of the tomb, into the sides of which have evidently been thrust many a dead body in the past.

"Whether this is actually the tomb of Lazarus, no one is wise enough to know, but at least it has long traditions in its favor, and it is more likely to be his resting-place than any other known spot in Bethany. At any rate, the picture shows us an Eastern tomb of the present day, which is not unlike in any respect the tombs of the past. Into just such a grave was the body of Lazarus thrust. To just such a tomb's mouth came our Lord with the weeping sisters. From just such a grave the brother came forth when the life-giving words reached his ear. At just such a place as this, even if this is not the identical tomb, occurred the greatest confirmation of our Lord's divinity, save, indeed, His own resurrection."

FOURTEEN prominent publication houses in Germany have organized an "Association of Christian Book Publishers." Its object is to use their craft and business in the interests of the principles of Christianity, and to antagonize the spread of pernicious and antichristian literature in every shape and form.

### TIME LIMIT IN THE METHODIST PASTORATE.

REFERENCE has already been made in our columns to the discussion in Methodist Episcopal circles of the question whether anything shall be done at the General Conference of that church, to be held next year, with reference to the time limit in the itinerancy. The General Conference of 1892 fixed the limit at which a pastor may remain in charge of any one church at five years. Previous to that, the limit, for a period of time, had been three years. Earlier still it was the practise for the bishops at the annual conferences to make the appointments for one year, subject to renewal for an indefinite period. Now the question is raised whether it would not be better to return to the system of the one-year appointments without any compulsory limitation whatever. In a recent article in *The Independent* on this subject *The Christian Advocate* (New York) was cited as opposed to the removal of the limit, and was quoted as saying that "nine tenths of the laymen in the Methodist Episcopal Church are in favor of retaining the time limit, or doubtful of the expediency of removing it, and that the one tenth that are not in favor of the time limit are talking upon the subject ten times as much as the nine tenths that are;" also "that at least two thirds of the ministry at the present time are either opposed positively to the removal of the time limit or doubt the expediency of it." On this, *The Independent* asserted that *The Advocate* was incorrect in its estimate, and that the preponderating sentiment in the Methodist Church was in favor of removal. In reply *The Christian Advocate* denies that it is now opposed to the removal of the time limit or that it has taken any fixed position on the question. It is open to conviction on that point, it says. It admits, however, that "the number in favor of removing it is increased, also that it is increasing more rapidly relatively among ministers than among the laity." As to its own position at the present time, it says:

"If *The Christian Advocate*, in the course of its investigations, concludes that the removal is the best thing for the church of to-day and the church of to-morrow, it will cost it no effort to say so. If it reaches the conviction that a plan for exceptions is practicable, it will say that. And if it is forced to the view that it is better to endure the ills we have in view of the good that we might risk by a change, than to fly to ills we know not of in the hope of getting a good we have not now, it will be compelled to advocate that opinion."

A layman's view of the subject is given in an article in *The Northwestern Christian Advocate* by Mr. J. L. Waite, editor of *The Burlington Hawkeye*. Mr. Waite argues for the removal of all arbitrary limitations as uncalled-for and unnecessary restrictions upon the rights of individual churches. The Methodist people are capable of governing themselves. "They do not need to be hedged in," he says, "with stone walls telling them how long they may retain the services of a pastor. It is due the pastor, and it is due the church to which he is appointed, that he shall have a definite term of one year, reaching from one annual conference to another; but there is no reason now existing why his reappointment from year to year should be inhibited beyond a period of five years." Mr. Waite refers to the early history of the church when no limit was imposed, and says that results have not shown that any advantages have been gained by changing to the present system. He appeals for a return to the law and practise of the founders of the church. Mr. Waite concludes his article as follows:

"Let us not make a fad of the time limit and keep it simply because we now have it. If we venerate a tool more than the product, then in worldly affairs we ought to use the scythe instead of the mower; the flail instead of the steam-thresher; the stage coach instead of the steam and electric cars; and the tallow dip instead of the electric light. Whatever may be our individual preferences, let us ask ourselves whether it is right for us to insist upon tethering and hampering those churches which feel the necessity for a longer term for their pastor; or those other

churches and pastors who want to be relieved from the custom or precedent which almost forces them to maintain the relationship five years when it would be better to cut it shorter. Let us do justice, not only to other churches, but our own. Are we so filled with wisdom in this year 1895 that we can infallibly determine what is best for any specified church in the year 1900? Why not leave to the members then living the privilege of deciding for themselves?"

### PRAYER AND EPIDEMICS.

A WRITER in *The Lutheran Quarterly*—Elias D. Weigle, D.D.—discusses the question of the interference of Divine Providence with epidemic diseases. A year or two ago in Philadelphia a committee of citizens, including a number of clergymen, united in an effort to devise ways and means for the prevention of Asiatic cholera. For one thing it was suggested that prayer be made in the churches and by all Christian people that there might be a divine interposition touching this threatened calamity. One of the clergymen objected, on the ground that he could not pray to God to keep the cholera away from the city while the people themselves failed to do what they could in the way of prevention by cleansing their water supply, and changing the filthy condition of the streets. This event furnishes a theme to Dr. Elias D. Weigle for an article in *The Lutheran Quarterly*. The objection advanced by Philadelphia clergymen, says Dr. Weigle, touched upon a deep and unchanging philosophy of prayer. He continues:

"It is useless, aye, presumptuous, to pray to God to avert that which our negligence and indifference invite. God gives us our daily bread in answer to prayer, but He does not place it in our mouths. It is right to pray for a prosperous journey, but, to take it, we must get on the train and stay on it till we reach our destination. If we should get in front of one of our rapidly moving trains disaster would overtake us, however earnest our prayers for deliverance."

Dr. Weigle proceeds from this to quote from numerous authorities to show how epidemic diseases originate, how they are propagated, and what means have been brought within our reach by scientific investigation and sanitary science to prevent their rise and spread. Neither on the basis of good common sense, he argues, nor sound religious doctrine, can it be maintained that the Almighty will protect us from the ravages of disease unless we make all possible use of the preventive agencies which He has brought to our hands. Epidemics can not be considered as strictly providential in their operations so long as we by our own neglect and wilful ignorance invite them. It would be very ungracious, almost blasphemous, to lay the blame in any sense on Providence for the death of any one who lived in such physical conditions as to invite the very diseases which grow and thrive in the midst of filth. We are reminded that in forming our conceptions of God's providence we must include such elements as permission, "hindrance, direction, and determination." We could not think, for example, of holding God responsible for the suicide so common in these days in all classes of society. To do so would be not only repellent to the Christian sense of right and justice but would border on blasphemy. Epidemics may be said to be providential in the sense that God overrules them and brings good out of them.

In conclusion Dr. Weigle says:

"If we have done everything in our power to prevent an epidemic, and it still comes, we can then throw ourselves upon the infinite resources of a beneficent Providence, in the consciousness that He will suffer no real harm to come to His own faithful children. All we can reasonably expect, when an epidemic has been self-imposed, is God's directive and overruling providence. But if we have used every possible means to avert such a calamity, we can claim, according to His own promises, His sustaining, preserving, and cooperating providence therein."

### "SCIENCE IN FETTERS."

THE gist of an argument under the above heading by Prof. St. George Mivart (*The Dublin Review*) is that many adepts in physical science unconsciously mistake their own limited powers of imagination for real tests of the external objective conditions of the universe. Professor Mivart suggests that "if these scientists had been acquainted with what may be called the most elementary principles of the scholastic philosophers, they would, through an apprehension both of the limitations imposed on the human imagination and of the wide grasp of objectivity possessed by the human intellect, have been preserved from errors which only befit the intellectual childhood of mankind." We quote from the heart of the article:

"The repeated exclamations of triumph at Darwin's success in having banished faith in 'special creation,' in favor of a belief in 'evolution,' would be simply ludicrous, but for the fearful amount of moral wreckage that has accompanied the movement.

"What the opponents of 'special creation' really object to, is simply their own silly imaginations of such unimaginable divine activity. Let us suppose that new species arise through changes affecting the germ in the generative organs of parent animals. In that case each such change may be as truly an act of divine 'special creation' as any other mode of origin, whatever it may be. 'Evolution' in no way necessarily excludes 'special creation' any more than 'special creation' need make 'evolution,' through eons of time, unnecessary.

"It would not be just, however, to blame exclusively irreligious advocates of Darwinism for this confusion of thought. Not a few religious opponents of Darwinism seem to have fallen into the same error, and to have supposed that biological evolution was in necessary opposition to the doctrine of special creation.

"But if such errors and misunderstandings can arise with respect to truths closely related to physical existences—such as the existence of the human soul, the creation of the material universe, and that of the various forms of life which people this planet, how much more do the necessary limits of our imaginative faculty give rise to misunderstandings with respect to purely theological truths? With respect to such truths as the hypostatic union of the divine and human natures in our Lord, the divine presence in the Holy Eucharist, and that of the Blessed Trinity, not only can the imagination in no way picture them, but the human intellect is utterly inadequate for their comprehension."

Professor Mivart speaks of the "enormous mischief" which has been done by "good, pious, and well-meaning men," such as Sir William Hamilton and Mansel, "through their pernicious doctrine of the universal and necessary 'relativity of knowledge,'" and in this connection says:

"About God and about the most mysterious dogmas which he has deigned to reveal to us in Christianity, a multitude of positive characters can be predicated and a corresponding number of truths can be known by us. But tho they can be truly known, and with sufficient accuracy for our needs, they can, as before said, be known but most imperfectly as regards their own real objective nature and fulness; while the mental phantasms and the audible, visible, or tangible signs and symbols which serve to awaken and sustain our intellectual conceptions in their regard, are infinitely more remote from what they symbolize than is the edge of a razor from the intellect of Scotus."

Professor Mivart does not believe that we shall ever obtain a thoroughly true conception of the nature of extended bodies, nor that the mystery of life, of vital activity, sensation, and consciousness will ever be adequately comprehended by us. In closing, and speaking of "that generally misleading result of failing to distinguish symbols from things signified, and of so avoiding that fettering action of the imagination which has had such misleading consequences in the science of physics," he says:

"That the purpose of the Scriptures was not to teach physical science was made forever plain by Galileo. But it is certain they could not have served that purpose; for if the physical science of to-day was manifest in the Bible, such teaching would have been worse than useless centuries ago, and would be worse than use-



less centuries to come. It would have been necessary not only for the Bible to have been the expression of scientific omniscience, but for its readers to have possessed an analogous faculty, or they could have made no use of it in any one age of human history!"

### A PROTESTANT APPEAL TO THE POPE.

NOT long ago an association of pastors in Chicago addressed an appeal to Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore, begging him to intercede with the Pope in behalf of Protestants in certain Catholic countries of South America who are laboring under various disabilities imposed by their governments. The association had already sent several communications on the subject direct to Rome, but had received no reply. Cardinal Gibbons's attention having been called to this fact, as stated, he referred the matter to the Cardinal Secretary of State at Rome and received the following reply:

"The letter written to your eminence by Mr. Lee, of Chicago, has reference to a state of things solely dependent upon the civil laws in force in the republics of Peru, Ecuador, and Bolivia. Nevertheless, as your eminence has been pleased to communicate to me the said letter, I have written to the apostolic delegate in the above-named republics to obtain precise information concerning the laws which affect the condition of Protestants there as regards both the exercise of their religion and the celebration of marriages. In communicating this to your eminence and taking it upon myself to call the attention of the Holy See to the information which the aforesaid delegate will send, I am, etc."

In a comment on this correspondence, *The New York Observer* says:

"Not the slightest hope of improvement in South American countries can be based on any love of liberty which may possess the Pope, but since he has shown himself very politic in many matters, he may be wise enough to see that a sop may now be thrown to Cerberus with advantage."

*The Evangel* (Baptist), Baltimore, takes this view of the matter:

"It strikes us that this is a fine opportunity for the Cardinal and Pope Leo to demonstrate the sincerity of their expressions of admiration for our civil and religious liberty. For a Pope to be found using his influence to secure the civil and religious liberties of Protestants would almost convince us that the prophecy is being fulfilled which says 'the lion and the lamb shall lie down together.'"

*The Baptist and Reflector* ventures the assertion "that neither Cardinal Gibbons nor the Pope will put forth any effort to secure the removal of these Protestants."

*The St. Louis Christian Advocate* says:

"An appeal of this kind to the head of the Roman Church is certain to meet with failure, and, unless the gentlemen making it merely wished to put the Church of Rome once more on record in such a matter, it is not easy to see why it should be made at all. The proper way to proceed would be to demand from the governments concerned full protection for every missionary laboring within their limits. If this was accorded, well and good; if not, the United States Government should be asked to protect its citizens abroad."

The Catholic papers generally, referring to the correspondence, take the ground that the appeal was needless and superfluous, as the countries in question are autonomous in government and the See of Rome in no way controls their internal legislation or the conduct of their religious and political affairs.

*The Catholic Review*, New York, says: "Many Protestant clergymen are convinced that religion ought to be made a factor in the public education of the children of the Republic. But they know: (1) that the secular system has a strong hold on the majority of the people, largely through their persistent praise of it; and (2) that they could not persuade their denominations to go to the endless sacrifice of founding and maintaining parochial schools. So, the grapes being sour, they persist in decrying denominational education. They must appear to lead even when to do so they must still the voice of conscience and pander to the prejudice of the multitude."

### A UNIQUE COMMUNION SERVICE.

WE are told that they have no bread in Japan, such as we use, and that they have no wine. *The Outlook* tells of a unique communion service which was celebrated some years ago in Japan by Japanese Christians. This is the story, with *The Outlook's* comment:

"At one time the question of the celebration of the Lord's Supper came up at a distance from the missionaries, where the bread and wine might have been secured. The people desired to remember the Master in His own appointed way; but before they could do that, they had to determine what is essential to the celebration of the Supper of the Lord. Consequently, another question had to be considered, Did the Master use bread and wine because of any virtue in them? or did He take them because they were common in the country in which He lived? The conclusion was soon reached that, if He had been in Japan, He would have used the food of the country. After some discussion the supper was proceeded with, and, instead of bread and wine, a kind of sponge cake—which the Japanese are expert in making—and tea were used; and those who partook of it felt that they had obeyed the command of our Lord, and as truly remembered Him as if they had used bread and wine. This is parallel to the question which might arise in an arctic region. For ourselves, we have no doubt that Jesus baptized by immersion, but that would be manifestly impossible in a frigid zone. Do not these facts indicate that the virtue is not in the thing used, or in the form in which a rite is administered, but in the fact that it brings to mind the person and the teaching of the Savior Himself? We think few would presume to say that the cake and tea were not as holy and acceptable as the bread and the wine, and a no larger number would require baptism by immersion in the frigid zone. Not on the rite, but on the truth symbolized, the Master would have the emphasis placed."

### RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE growth and success of young people's societies, denominational and undenominational, are undoubtedly one of the most notable and encouraging signs of the times in the religious world. For the number of delegates in attendance, the Christian Endeavor Convention in Boston was far in the lead. The number registered was over 53,000. At the Convention of the Epworth League (the Methodist Episcopal Society), in Chattanooga, 20,000 delegates were present and at the Convention of the Baptist Young People's Union in Baltimore about the same number were enrolled. The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor includes a total of 41,229 local societies with an aggregate membership of 2,473,740. The Epworth League now numbers 1,000,000 members in the Methodist Episcopal Church, besides large and rapidly growing organizations in the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and the Methodist Church in Canada.

THE Laymen's League of Scotland has issued an appeal to the people of that country setting forth the reasons why Disestablishment and Disendowment should be opposed. Here are some of the reasons: "Can any one say that Voluntaryism has been able in England or Scotland to supply ordinances to the masses even as supplementary to the Established Church? How much more helpless is its condition abroad? Look at the United States of America. The state of things there gives the lie to the assumption that Disestablishment will lead to reunion. Instead of unity, there the Presbyterian Church is divided into not fewer than twelve branches. Instead of religious equality there are glaring inequalities. With 5,341 congregations only 3,000 of them have settled ministers. Voluntaryism makes existence very hard for struggling congregations. It destroys a minister's sense of independence and comfort. Protestant church buildings are to be seen falling into ruins. Only a small proportion of the people go to church. Sabbath-schools do not reach half of the children, and wide stretches of the country are without religious activities of any kind."

*The Watchman* (Boston) thinks it strange that the Christian Endeavor and its allied movements do not produce more good hymns. "Any one," it says, "who glances over the hymns used at the Christian Endeavor Convention in Boston, barring the old-time favorites that are found in most of our books, will be impressed with their inferior literary and poetic quality. The writer's good intention does not make a good Christian lyric. Dr. Rankin's 'God be with you till we meet again' is almost the only good hymn that can be traced to this movement. There is a great opportunity for a Christian poet. To write a good hymn that will be sung all over the land is to render a glorious service to our common Christianity."

FRANCE has a prodigy in the person of Jules Zostat, of La Rochelle, who, it is said, knows by heart all the verses of the Bible. He has such a marvelous memory that when asked at random any verse, no matter if it begins a sentence or is a continuation of the preceding verse, he will recite the lines.

SINCE the earthquakes Florence has turned with renewed devotion to the "tabernacoli" or shrines in the street, containing figures of the Madonna or some saint. Besides the hanging lamp that burns all night, these are now adorned with lighted candles, wreaths, and flowers.

## FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

## THE BRITISH ELECTIONS.

THE suffrage, since 1848 the great bugbear of European governments, is beginning to tell in favor of old-established institutions. In Austria-Hungary the monarchy seems more firmly established than ever. In Italy the Government has obtained a majority which can laugh at the most violent attacks of the revolutionists. But nowhere have the people more emphatically indorsed their ancient institutions than in Great Britain. The Unionists have a majority of 152 votes in the new Parliament, having obtained 411 seats out of a total of 670. As some of our readers may be unacquainted with the mechanism of English elections, the following recapitulation of the chief points may be of interest:

In the cities the nomination of candidates takes place three days after the arrival of the order to hold an election. The polling must take place within the next three days. In the counties the nominations can be published within nine days after the receipt of the order, and the polling six days after nominations. Parliament assembles four to six weeks after the elections. Absolute majority decides the elections. Every "householder" is a voter, and householders are all who own or inhabit a house or cottage with their families—either its owners or tenants—and all who pay £10 (\$50) per year rent for part of a house. Exempt from the right to vote are: Peers and paupers, persons convicted of perjury, and many Government officials. Not eligible are: The clergy of the Anglican, Scottish, and Roman Catholic churches, and the criminals. Members of Parliament are not paid and must bear their own election expenses, which average \$3,000. There are 670 seats—465 for England, 30 for Wales, 72 for Scotland, and 103 for Ireland. London has 62, the other boroughs 192, the counties 377, the universities 9.

The elections held just now appear to have been remarkable for the orderly manner and quiet determination displayed by the people. *The Daily Telegraph*, London, says:

"Anybody who has watched the vast crowds assembled, in London and in other cities, must have been struck by the order, the good temper, the public spirit, and the high intelligence of the gathering. The police willingly left these crowds to themselves, there was no element of rowdiness in them . . . for our English are not, if left alone, a gloomy and malignant set, like some of their demagogues, but cheery and fair-minded, taking the success

or failure of their own side with the happy air of free men, acknowledging Reason and Law for their masters."

It is rare that a former Ministry is "used up" so badly by the constituents as the late Rosebery Cabinet. No less than four of its members have failed to obtain a seat in the new Parliament: Sir William Harcourt, John and Arnold Morley, and Shaw-Lefevre. The fall of the first-named gentleman is sincerely deplored by many of his political opponents. *The Times* says:

"Unionists will not withhold their personal sympathy from Sir William Harcourt. He is a formidable opponent, and may sometimes be thought a little too ready in the heat of battle to press his advantages to the uttermost, but he commands the kindly regard of his antagonists, who would be sorry to miss his presence in the House of which he is an ornament."

It is a remarkable fact that most of the constituencies where the workingmen are strongest declared in favor of the Unionists. London, with its four and a half million souls, has sent only six Radicals to the new Parliament. Liverpool sent only one Radical of eight Members, Manchester one of five, Birmingham not one.

"The Radicals," says *The Weekly Scotchman*, Edinburgh, "give no credit to the artisan class for thinking for itself. They assume that no workingman can be on the Unionist side. Nothing is more certain than that, if their statements were

true, they would at this moment had had thirty or forty more borough seats in England, and at least one more seat in Scotland than they have obtained. The workingmen electors in Manchester, in Salford, in Birmingham, in several of the London constituencies, form by far the large majority of the voters on the register. If they were of one opinion, and that on the side of the Separatists, not a Unionist could be returned. Yet it is exactly in the constituencies where workingmen are most numerous that the principal Unionists victories have been gained. This is a lesson that ought not to be lost sight of."

It appears that not one of the planks in the Radical platform found favor with the masses. Welsh Disestablishment, Home Rule, Down with the Lords! Local Veto—all have been defeated. *The Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, is of opinion that the Radicals tried to dismember the British Empire for the sake of the demagogues, and that the masses saw that their very existence was threatened.

*Life*, London, speaking of Irish grievances, says:

"Ireland would be wise if for a time she decides to step aside while English affairs receive some consideration. Let the sister isle reflect that when the wants of English landowners and tenants are attended to they will perhaps be in a better humor to



THE CHIEFS OF THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT.

1. Lord Salisbury, Prime Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. 2. The Duke of Devonshire, Lord President of the Council. 3. Rt. Hon. George J. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty. 4. Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies. 5. Rt. Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury. 6. Rt. Hon. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer.



listen to the grievances of Ireland, which for eight years past have monopolized all the sympathy of the community."

Local Veto has also suffered a most signal defeat. *The Daily News*, London, thinks it did more harm to the Radical cause than anything else. This paper says:

"The Local Option bill has been grossly misrepresented, but whether understood or misunderstood, vast masses of the people have voted for Tory candidates in opposition to it, and every Liberal who has taken part in the elections has stories to tell of Liberals who would not vote against their party, but refused to support it with this fatal measure on its program. . . . Many of the clergy and their supporters have consented—probably with some shrinking and reluctance, but not enough to keep them from the poll—to buy a respite for the alien Establishment in Wales by giving a new lease to the gin-shop and the public-house. The Government of Lord Salisbury, like that of Lord Beaconsfield, floats into power on beer."

And *The Pall Mall Gazette* answers this wail as follows:

"Of course, it was beer that helped to do it. If you make a wanton and unjust attack upon a great trade, you can hardly complain if the trade bands itself together to repel the assault."

Curiously enough, the Catholics defend the cause of temperance much more vigorously than the Protestant clergy. *The Weekly Register*, London, a Catholic paper known for its moderation, says:

"The Local Veto, we take it, has been the main plank on which the elections have been lost by Liberals. Whether the Veto bill was a well-conceived effort of legislation is hotly disputed. No one doubts, however, that any legislation which helps the temperance cause will be the most beneficial to England that the mind of man can conceive. Politically the drink question may not 'stop the way,' but socially it does. . . . This is felt even by the Tory leaders themselves, who have gained most of their victories by the publican's support and by the beer freely offered on election days to friendly voters, if we may judge by the state of the public-houses of London on the polling days."

Speaking of the anti-Lords' cry, *The St. James's Gazette*, a strictly Conservative paper, censures Lord Rosebery severely for having included it in his program. That paper says:

"We are not, as our readers know, unfriendly to the House of Lords; but we confess we should prefer not to see that body so directly and emphatically encouraged to take its own way. . . . He has given the peers a chance to get a certificate of good conduct, while the country is dismissing the Rosebery Administration as incapable and not over-honest. Assuredly, the Lords could not possibly have been given a better opportunity for putting themselves right with the country."

On the whole the elections have been carried on without any great bitterness, and with a very creditable spirit of fairness. The Radicals have acknowledged the weakness of their cause from the beginning, and the only party they are really incensed with are the Socialists. "They do not care whether they get in," says *The Westminster Gazette*, bitterly, "as long as they can keep others out." The Socialists made a better showing than at any former time, but went under in the general dislike against everything smacking of Radicalism. Yet they hope to take the part of the old Liberal Party, which they regard as utterly crushed. *Justice*, London, says:

"The elections show a very considerable advance on three years ago, not only in the number of votes polled, but in the increased vigor, resource, and solidarity of the Socialist movement. The two most encouraging features of the election for us have been the surprising readiness with which the money necessary for our candidatures has come in. . . . On the other hand, we have overwhelming cause for exultation in that this election has effected the practical extinction of the Liberal Party. That organized hypocrisy, which for so long has numbed and paralyzed the revolutionary movement, has been smashed, destroyed, and pulverized."

## FRANCE'S FIGHT AGAINST ALCOHOL.

THE French Legislature, alarmed at the increase of drunkenness in erstwhile sober France, has accepted a bill in which spirits are taxed more heavily than before, while hygienic drinks are to be exempt from all duty. Hygienic drinks are described as wine, beer, cider, perry, and hydromel. Nothing but stern necessity has forced the French Government to act in the matter. The medical profession have demonstrated the enormous losses suffered by the country through drink, and their voice could not be disregarded. In the Academy of Medicine several eminent physicians discussed the subject, among them Dr. Motet and Dr. Daremberg. The latter exhibited a formidable array of bottles containing samples of the kind of stuff sold to the public. The members of the Academy did not quite believe that the new law would be effective, as liquor has not been rendered so very expensive. Even if the price is not raised, the saloon-keeper loses only twelve per cent. of his former profits. We quote the opinions of the just-named medical men:

DR. MOTET: "The prison statistics show that 53 per cent. of the murderers, 57 per cent. of the incendiaries, 70 per cent. of the beggars and tramps, 53 per cent. of those convicted for crimes against morality, and 90 per cent. of the men committed for assault are the victims of alcoholism. Formerly pure wines were drunk, often diluted with water, and drunkenness was harmless. Intoxicated persons sang and amused themselves. In our times the drunkard is brutal and quarrelsome. Private efforts can do much to combat the evil, the formation of temperance societies, lectures on the subject, and the distribution of temperance literature must be resorted to warn the nation. The teachers in the public schools can do much to counteract the evil."

DR. DAREMBERG: "I must warn you against the samples of wines and liquors before me. For the sake of science I have tasted them all, and have always had a terrible headache for my pains. The new law is not at all sufficient. That hygienic drinks have been freed from taxation deserves praise, but it is a pity that wines containing fifteen per cent. of alcohol are included in these. The limit should have been set at twelve per cent. It is a pity that licenses for the sale of spirits are granted at such low rates. The legislation is also mistaken in the belief that aromatic liquors alone are harmful; plain spirits, unless properly denaturalized, are just as bad. High taxation of liqueurs, bitters, absinthe, etc., is no doubt right, but why has vermouth been excepted? It is not a wine but a strong liquor."

Turning to the reasons for the consumption of alcoholic beverages, Dr. Daremberg specified the following:

"1. People drink because they can hardly walk ten yards without encountering a place where liquor is sold. 2. People are tired, glad to sit down to rest with a glass of spirits before them 'to freshen them up.' 3. Some drink because they are lazy and the saloon is a comfortable place in which to kill time; others because life is not always pleasant, and one wishes to be brightened up."

"The remedies therefore are:

"1. A decrease in the number of saloons and 'coffee-houses.' 2. Increase of facilities for obtaining harmless drinks. 3. Strict government supervision of all alcoholic beverages. Liquors containing a sufficient quantity of impure matter to become hurtful must be prohibited, and some liquors should not be obtainable outside of the drug-store and without a prescription."

A writer in *The Westminster Gazette*, London, lays the blame chiefly upon the destruction of French vineyards. He says:

"The main cause of the new drinking habits striking root so rapidly in the country was the phylloxera, which by laying many thousands of acres of vine-covered land waste had the effect of making wine very dear or very bad. What had been the national beverage for centuries was taken away, for, altho a new industry sprang up in the place of viticulture—that of artificial wine-making—the liquor produced by such means was but a base substitute for the juice of the old vines that had perished, and the inhabitants of wide districts where vineyards had flourished pre-

ferred to drink water. But the longing for something more cheering than this led thousands who previously were quite satisfied with wine to turn to spirits for consolation. This taste was fostered by the strange negligence of the Government in protecting public health as well as its own sources of revenue. The licensed distillers were allowed to flood the country with cheap spirit, which, not having been rectified, contained the most noxious ethers. . . . Another pernicious influence arose from the privilege granted to agriculturists to distil spirit for their personal use from fruit which they could not put to a more profitable purpose. Those who take advantage of this permission are known as *bouilleurs de cru*. The privilege came to be scandalously abused, for under cover of it a large amount of spirit privately distilled from various substances was surreptitiously sold and distributed over the country. . . . Thus the dearth of wine on the one hand, and on the other the facilities afforded by the State for procuring spirits at a low cost, worked vast changes in the habits of the French people, especially among the working-class in all important centers of population. The workman, from being almost exclusively a wine-drinker, became a spirit-drinker. During the last ten years cheap bars have multiplied in the populous quarters of Paris, and these at certain hours of the day are crowded with working-people, men and women, a large proportion of whom drink absinthe habitually. Twenty years ago it was rare to find a workman who would accept absinthe when it was offered to him, the drinkers of this pernicious union of alcohol and wormwood belonging almost entirely to the *bourgeoisie*. How things have changed, any visitor to Paris who notices what is going on around him may observe."

There are not wanting persons who blame the saloon as the chief cause of drunkenness in France. Thus the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, which says:

"There is nevertheless little reason to doubt that the general decay of public morals has much to do with the matter. This looseness of morals in public affairs, which is an outcome of the republic, has also influenced private morals. The democrats have always supported the saloon-keepers, whom they regard as their best election agents. In 1880 a law was passed which rendered saloon-keeping very easy, and 74,000 new saloons were opened. The laws against drunkenness, which had been handled very rigorously by MacMahon, have now become almost a dead letter. No official now dreams of making a saloon-keeper responsible for excesses committed on his premises, altho the law requires that its provisions should be displayed in a conspicuous place in every *cabaret*. Now these placards have vanished. No parliamentarian dares to demand a rigorous enforcement of laws likely to be irksome to the saloon-keepers, for no party wants to make enemies of these 500,000 men, who have much influence. Absinthe-drinking is favored most by the saloons because it gives the highest profits. Even where it is sold at the rate of fifteen centimes per glass only, there is a profit of one franc per bottle."

Unfortunately the heavy German beers seem to find more favor with the French than their own light products. The word *Brau* is an attraction, and recently a large establishment has been opened in which a French brewery sells its beer under the name *Franzosenbrau*.

## TWO SOCIALIST COMMUNITIES.

TWO practical trials of Socialism attract the attention of students of social economy abroad. In both cases the original promoters of Socialist communities are doing fairly well, in one they are even prosperous. But the attempt to live up to the teachings of Socialistic theorists has failed in both instances. The erstwhile communists have returned to methods which scarcely differ from those of the *bourgeoisie* around them. A little more than two years ago a party of Australian workingmen, tired of a life of wage-slavery relieved only by the hardships of enforced idleness, set out for Paraguay, where they obtained land suitable for farmers who have no large machines at their disposal. They called their settlement New Australia and hoped to convert it into a Utopia for workingmen. The British Foreign Office, in its

latest official report, gives a short history of the movement which caused many men to exchange Australia, "the workingman's Eldorado," for South America. We take the following from the report mentioned:

"The aims of the colony were set forth in its constitution, in which one of the articles runs as follows: 'It is our intention to form a community in which all labor will be for the benefit of every member, and in which it will be impossible for one to tyrannize another. It will be the duty of each individual to regard the well-being of the community as his chief aim, thus insuring a degree of comfort, happiness, and education which is impossible in a state of society where no one is certain that he will not starve.'

"This ideal was not realized. Eighty-five of the colonists soon tired of the restrictions imposed upon them by the majority, and refused to obey. New arrivals from Australia made up the loss occasioned by this secession; but the new arrivals, dissatisfied with the leader of the movement, elected a chief of their own, so that there were now three parties in the colony. The equal division of the proceeds of their labor soon dissatisfied a large number of the best workers, who, in opposition to Socialist rules, demanded a share in proportion of the work they had done. The strict enforcement of Prohibition was another cause of dissatisfaction, especially as its infringement was punishable by expulsion without a chance of getting the original capital sunk in the undertaking refunded. The colony was on the point of breaking up, when the erstwhile leader of the movement succeeded in getting himself appointed judge by the Paraguayan authorities, and surrounded himself with a police force. There is hope that the colony will now become prosperous, but Socialistic regulations have been discarded."

The experience of the miners of Monthieux is somewhat different. In their case it was prosperity that caused the Socialistic theories to be set aside. The *Gewerbe Zeitung*, Berlin, tells their story as follows:

"At Monthieux, near St. Etienne, is a pit which was given up by the company which owned it a couple of years ago, and the miners were discharged. As there was no chance of employment in the neighborhood, the workmen begged the company to turn over the pit to them, and as the owners did not believe that the pit could be made to pay, they consented. The miners had no machinery, but they worked with a will and managed to find new veins. They made almost superhuman efforts and managed to save enough of their earnings to purchase machinery, and the discarded mines of Monthieux became a source of wealth to the new owners. The former owners then endeavored to regain possession, but lost their suit, and the labor press did not fail to contrast the avarice of the capitalists with the nobility of the miners who shared alike the proceeds of their labor. The mines of Monthieux were pointed out as an instance of the triumph of Collectivism over the exploitation of private capital.

"Meanwhile the miners extended their operations until they could no longer do all the work without help. Other miners were called in, and did their best to further the work. But the men who had first undertaken to make the pit a paying one refused to share alike with the newcomers. They knew that the wealth which lay beneath their feet had been discovered by them with almost superhuman efforts; they had, so to speak, made something out of nothing, why should they share the results of their labor with the newcomers, who had, indeed, worked all this time, but elsewhere? Why should they give to the new comrades of the harvest they had not planted? The newcomers should be paid well, better than in other mines, but they should not become joint owners. And when the newcomers created a disturbance, the 'capitalistic' workingmen fetched police and had them thrown out of their council room."

SOME of the American pilgrims who recently arrived at Rome proceeded to the Consistory Hall at the Vatican at 8 o'clock Sunday morning, August 4. They were joined there by others, until 200 were present, when they attended the mass celebrated by the Pope. Afterward they defiled before his Holiness, who, from his throne addressed a few kindly words to all present, and directed that silver medals be presented to them. The ceremonies were concluded with the chanting by the pilgrims of a hymn in praise of the Pope.



## STAMBULOFF.

STEPHEN MIOLAF STAMBULOFF was born at Tirnowa in 1853, and his parents intended him for the Church. But his ambition was too great for the life of a priest, and he entered into politics while yet a theological student. He started a rebellion against the Turks in 1875, which, however, failed. Stambuloff then fled, and entered the Russian army as a volunteer. When Bulgaria became a partially independent country under Alexander, Prince of Battenberg, Stambuloff was chosen leader of the Liberal Party, and did his best to oppose Russian influence. His ideal was Bulgaria for the Bulgarians. When Russia forced the knightly Alexander to resign, Stambuloff put the whole weight of his influence in favor of Ferdinand of Coburg, and as this gave him almost dictatorial power, he put down all revolutionary movements with an iron hand. His most prominent victim was Major Panitza, who, in 1890, was leader of those Bulgarians who believed that their interests were best served by keeping on good terms with Russia. Shortly after this Minister Beltshev was murdered, having been mistaken for Stambuloff in the dark. Stambuloff retaliated by executing four of the leaders of the Opposition, altho Europe protested. He continued to follow his plan to make Bulgaria an independent kingdom, caused coin to be struck bearing Prince Ferdinand's name, succeeded in obtaining a loan for Bulgaria, and married the prince to Marie Louis of Parma. Ferdinand, however, feared that his throne would be very unstable if he made Russia his enemy, especially as he knew that the other powers are unwilling to risk their soldiers in a struggle for the preservation of a Balkan dynasty. Stambuloff was forced to resign, and was even kept under bonds to answer the charge of tyranny. The friends of Major Panitza never forgave Stambuloff, and attacked him again July 15, inflicting wounds of which the "Bismarck of Bulgaria" died three days after. Prince Ferdinand is held morally responsible for the murder, even in Russia. The *Novoye Vremya*, St. Petersburg, which calls the murder most barbarous, thinks the prince had no right to institute proceedings against Stambuloff. The *Novosti* and the *Sviet*, however, declare that Stambuloff merited his death. The German Liberal press uses the incident to demonstrate the ingratitude of princes, and the papers which are in Jewish hands vent their spite against the prince for favoring Russia. The *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, says:

"The Bulgarian Government is undoubtedly in part responsible for the murder, altho we are willing to believe that Stoiloff and Natchevitch did not have a hand in the assassination. But they held him prisoner in his own house, and refused him permission to travel, altho his doctors recommended Carlsbad to him. Responsible is also Prince Ferdinand, altho he showed now, as always, that he prefers the 'better part of courage,' by remaining abroad, as he also did when Major Panitza was sentenced to death. But he will not succeed in his plans; Russia will not ally herself with him, and he will do well to remain abroad for good, unless he wishes to share the lot of Stambuloff."

Stambuloff's widow refused to accept the condolences of the prince, and Stambuloff's paper, the *Swoboda*, Sofia, publishes the following terms supposed to have been demanded by Russia for supporting the prince on the throne:

"Prince Ferdinand, his wife, and his son must become converted to the Russian Orthodox Church. The foreign policy of Bulgaria will be subject to approval of the St. Petersburg Cabinet. In case of war, Bulgaria will put her army at the disposal of the Czar. Lastly, to insure the good faith of Bulgaria, Russian officers will be appointed to the post of Bulgarian Minister of War and as generals of division and regimental commanders."

These terms, says the *Swoboda*, have been accepted by the Bulgarian Government, but the *Mir*, the official organ of the Stoiloff Ministry, denies this. The *Pesti Naplo*, Vienna, relates that Stambuloff believed the Prince just as much in danger as himself, and publishes an interview with the murdered statesman,

in which he showed himself perfectly aware of the precariousness of his situation. He said:

"Ever since my resignation I have been subjected to repeated molestation and indignities. My friends have been outraged and murdered, and I know that the wolves are hungering for my blood, but they are well aware that I am prepared and well armed. I could almost weep for mortification when I remember that the Stoiloff Cabinet has liberated the miscreants whom I imprisoned, with express orders to murder me and destroy my house. . . . Fortunately, however, I am generally informed of their plans beforehand. Since the Triple Alliance shows no longer any interest in Bulgarian politics, the Government has become bolder and has thrown off all disguise."

The *Standard*, London, thinks the powers will interfere if Russian influence becomes predominant in Bulgaria. This paper says:

"Bulgaria can neither be allowed to fall into the hands of Russia, nor permanently to accept Russian influence. The Bulgarians themselves desire no such fate, and we are quite prepared to find that, when they thoroughly understand the danger to which their present ruler has exposed them, they may regard him as the next scapegoat."

The French press, altho partly prejudiced in favor of Russia, can not defend the violent methods of the Bulgarian friends of Russia. That the prince and the Government used this method to rid themselves of Stambuloff, is not believed in Parisian circles.

The *Liberté*, Paris, thinks it is quite intelligible that the violent methods of Stambuloff should have aroused hatred, but his assailants are miserable assassins, nevertheless. The *Journal des Débats* does not believe that the Bulgarian Government had anything to do with the murder. Stambuloff sacrificed victims enough when he was in power, and the wonder is only that vengeance did not come sooner. The *Radical* is the most moderate in its views. It says:

"To judge a man like Stambuloff one must be able to think one's self in his place. We French have only heard of his tyranny, his cruelty, his barbarity; to us he seemed more like a bandit than a statesman. And we can not forgive him for seeking help in England and Turkey against Russia. The men who opposed Stambuloff and were crushed by him were in his opinion the slaves of Russia and deserved to be punished. Let us be just to a dying man—he was a friend of his own country, he wished to see his people truly free and independent, he was in everything a Bulgarian."

## FOREIGN NOTES.

It has often been remarked that Tolstol seems to be unable to make converts by his teachings. There is, however, one exception. Prince Dimitri Khilkow, a rich Russian noble, has given up his estates to his tenants, reserving only a small plot, which he is tilling in person. His influence over the surrounding population is said to be very great, drunkenness and violence have practically ceased. The disciple has evidently greater influence than the master, for Tolstol is regarded by his tenants with suspicion.

ACCORDING to the *Lecolo*, Milan, the city of Padua has now automatic savings-banks. You put a nickel in the slot, and get a coupon. Five nickels entitle you to a book in the Savings-Bank of Padua. The machines are very accurate, and refuse all obsolete or spurious coins. The innovation is getting very popular, and will soon be introduced in other cities.

THE Judiciary Committee of the German Reichstag has prepared a bill prohibiting judges from giving any opinion on criminal cases in summing up. The committee declares that it is almost impossible for a judge to remain uninfluenced by his personal feelings, and his opinions have undue weight with the jury.

THE *Pueblo*, Valencia, reports that the Carlists are getting ready for a new rising in favor of the Bourbons. The Madrid press, however, scouts the idea, saying that no Spaniard is so wanting in patriotism as to subject his fatherland to the ills of a rebellion when foreign and colonial troubles threaten the country.

THE rebellion in Macedonia is said to be dying out. Bulgaria can not give support to the insurgents, and the Macedonian farmers are too busy with their harvests to trouble about politics. The Turkish troops have been reinforced to such an extent that no rising can hope to succeed without foreign assistance.

A REPORTER for the *Gaulois*, who was sent to Alsace-Lorraine to describe the *fêtes* to be held there in commemoration of the reconquering of the province by the Germans in 1870, telegraphs that he has been arrested and is to be expelled from the province.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## GLADSTONE AND BISMARCK—A CONTRAST.

WHAT a pity we have not Macaulay with us yet to draw for us, in the antithetical style of which he was so fond, a finished contrast of the two great statesmen of Europe now retired from active political strife! In the absence of Macaulay, Maurice Todhunter, reviewing two recent biographies, gives us a very enlightening description (*Westminster Review*, July) of the two men, tho a German reader may object that the description is hardly as impartial as it might be were other than an Englishman writing it. Mr. Todhunter says:

"It would indeed be hard to imagine two personalities more utterly opposed than Bismarck and Gladstone. There is hardly a point on which they could meet, a taste which they might share in common, or an opinion in which they would be likely to agree. Beyond, perhaps, an occasional appeal to Providence, the style and matter of their writings and speeches are completely devoid of resemblance. With men of first-rate genius the mode of expression is part and parcel of the character, and differences of style are a key to differences of thought and temperament. Bismarck's style is marked by a directness and love of homely metaphor, while Gladstone's is essentially labored and consequent. The difference is that which subsists between the German and the Latin, the original and the regular, the speculative and the logical spirit. In the realm of letters and thought the Latin spirit is usually associated with authority, and the Germanic with freedom. And, paradoxical as the remark may seem, Gladstone's temper is in many respects more essentially conservative than Bismarck's, and far more prone to fall back on historic precedent and prescription."

Dilating somewhat upon the facts that religion dominates Gladstone's conduct and explains both his liberalism in affairs of State and his conservatism in affairs of Church, and upon the fact that Bismarck "has probably been influenced as little by modern humanitarian ideas as by positive Christian tradition," appearing to possess "the same sort of natural religion as Goethe or Shakespeare, his two favorite writers," Mr. Todhunter proceeds to say:

"The first time I ever saw Mr. Gladstone was in a certain college chapel to which William Wordsworth devoted two immortal sonnets. His eyes were turned toward heaven in the evening twilight, and seemed to suggest his own beautiful words, 'Everything I think, or do, or say is influenced by my belief in the Divinity of Christ.' With the exception, perhaps, of Joseph Mazzini, it would be hard to point to a modern man of action in whom sacred and secular convictions were more completely interwoven than in Gladstone. Whatever may have been the religious notions in *cubiculo* of other European statesmen (of Disraeli or of Louis Napoleon, for instance), their public actions were hardly swayed by them to the same extent as his. Some would be inclined to think that the intensity of his Christian faith has sometimes been the cause of too much forbearance toward rival nations, as the ideal set forth in the Sermon on the Mount scarcely squares with the approved methods of European diplomacy. The great German's cynical outburst, 'There is nothing on this earth but jugglery and hypocrisy,' proceeds from a view of life very different from that which declares the world to be good and full of benevolent design. Gladstone's belief in human nature as the creation of an all-good and all-wise Being, and therefore supremely capable of good, helped to make a pioneer of liberty and progress. Bismarck's distrust of human nature not only deepened his aversion to popular principles, but made him skeptical as to the reality of such a thing as progress, and turned him into a stern upholder of force."

Bismarck, we are told, "grappled with questions as they arose, unfettered by general maxims and ideas." He observed not long ago that a man dominated by principles in politics is like a traveler in a mountainous country trying to walk through a forest-path with a pole in his mouth. Castelar, we are told, "admires Bismarck enormously, but places Gladstone above him." The latter's chief living opponent (Lord Salisbury, we suppose) is

said to have admitted that no greater intellect was ever applied to politics in England. The contrast between Bismarck and Gladstone continues:

"Some light is thrown on the character of men by inquiring from what source they derive their spiritual sustenance. Besides the sacred Scriptures, Gladstone, like his friend Dr. Döllinger, whom he specially admired, owes 'lucem et pocula sacra' to the perpetual study of Dante. To quote his own words: 'Dante has been to me a solemn master; he who lives for Dante lives to serve Italy, Christianity, and the world.' Bismarck, on the other hand, has declared that eight volumes of Goethe would make him happy in solitude. Now Dante and Goethe are both religious poets in this sense that both continually soar above the limits of the present, and set us face to face with the Infinite. But what is the essential difference between them? The late poet-laureate expressed it with a poet's instinct when a friend, who was gazing steadfastly at the busts of Dante and Goethe, asked, 'What is there in Dante's face which Goethe lacks?' by promptly replying, 'The divine.' It would be an exaggeration to maintain that the same difference is to be seen in the faces of the two statesmen as that which Tennyson saw in the faces of their favorite poets. But each statesman has some of his favorite poet's loves and antipathies. Like Goethe, Bismarck is the foe of enthusiasm, whether it takes the form of romantic, Old-World sentiment, or of passionate zeal in the cause of social progress. This would give a philosophic explanation of the astonishing fact that the coalition which defeated his last legislative proposal was made up of ultramontane Catholics, Radicals, and Socialists. Like Dante, Gladstone seems to blend the Catholic and the humanistic, the reverential and the progressive, the mystical and the inquiring spirit. This strange medieval and modern admixture, which really underlies so many of our institutions, often perplexes thoughtful foreign observers. In England the modern spirit has been able to clothe itself in antique and apparently ill-fitting forms, simply because no violent catastrophe like the Thirty Years' War or the great French Revolution ever cut us off completely from our past. It would be hard to find a more striking embodiment of this dualism than in the venerable statesman justly termed 'a typical Oxford man,' whose name is nevertheless, in the words of a foreign writer, 'connected with freedom in every quarter of the world.'"

## HOW PAPERS ARE SOLD IN BERLIN AND PARIS.

THE Berlin style of serving newspapers on the streets would hardly be liked by an American. In Berlin—a city of nearly two million inhabitants—there are, according to the Paris correspondent of *The Philadelphia Telegraph*, but five permanent stands where it is possible to buy political newspapers. There are besides, in the evening, some twelve or fifteen men and women who come out and are permitted, by special consent of the police, to stand in front of the beer halls in the most crowded part of Friedrichstrasse. The correspondent says:

"These merchants must stand still and commit no misdemeanor, such as calling out their wares or the like. If any one wants a paper, which is unusual, he must seek the vender—the vender can not seek him. There is a wider liberty allowed to the dealers in the little 'extras,' especially if they contain reprints of speeches from the throne. Correct reprints of the proceedings of the Reichstag are guaranteed a certain freedom of circulation by the Imperial Constitution. The editor must not make any alterations, however, or insert opinions of his own. In the latter case the Government makes no guaranty."

"This is all utterly different in France. France since she got rid of Napoleon and the Commune has had an almost wholly free development of the newspaper press. Since the law of 1881 was passed, the enactment which still regulated the press in France, the newspapers have acquired nearly as much liberty as they have in England and America. It is the Government's special effort to encourage the newspaper business, to reduce the cost of press telegrams on the Government wires, to free it from confiscation or pursuit for self-defined insults against the public authority, and to facilitate newspaper distribution."

"Everywhere in Paris are stands for the sale of newspapers,



and if there are five there are five thousand. The boulevards are lined with the newspaper kiosks, each with a stock of papers and magazines from Paris, the provinces, and foreign countries. In each kiosk is a woman who is on duty from early morning until late at night. These little stands are under the direction of the municipality, whose aim it is to encourage newspaper circulation. The so-called ambulant venders also have the freedom of the streets and may go where they will unhindered by the police. There is a recent law in France that a paper shall only be announced by its title. It is, therefore, impermissible to shout out 'All about the great murder!' or 'Latest news of the big fire in London!'

### A MYSTERY IN VARNISH.

THE mere varnish of a violin is about the last element of that instrument to which one would look for perfection of tone, and yet we are told that a great deal depends on it. The lost secret of the Cremona varnish is the despair of violin-makers. Ever since the traces of it finally disappeared, about 1760, violin-makers have been trying to discover the secret, and it is said that many chemists have given days and nights in futile attempts to find out its constituents. Charles Reade, who was an enthusiast in the matter of old fiddles, experimented on this varnish in vain. A writer in *The Cornhill* says:

"It is no use making guesses about the old varnish. Some maintain that it was an oil varnish, others maintain that it was a spirit varnish. The only thing we know is that, whatever it was, it affected the quality of the tone in a remarkable degree. Of course, there are cranks who contend that varnish has nothing to do with tone. They will ask you, If the varnish on a Cremona violin makes the tone so very much superior, what becomes of the tone when the varnish is gone! There was a Strad. in the collection of Gillott, the pen-maker, which had lost all its original varnish without suffering in any way. But the wood had absorbed all the varnish that was necessary a hundred years before Gillott set eyes on it, and the absence of a surface varnish in this case, or in the case of any other old Italian violin, proves nothing whatever. The varnish is certainly an important factor; and, moreover, it makes a very great difference whether it is dried slowly in the sun, as it most likely was at Cremona, or in the oven—whether it is coated by time or by trickery. And in the end, when all is said and done, we come back to what Charles Reade said more than twenty years ago: the masterpieces of Cremona eclipse every new violin in sweetness, oiliness, crispness, and volume of tone as distinct from loudness. Age has dried their vegetable juices, making the carcass much lighter than that of a new violin, and those light, dry frames vibrate at a touch."

Speaking of the celebrated Stradivarius violins, the writer says that whereas this maker only received about four pounds for his violins when finished, a specimen of his make has recently changed hands at the phenomenal figure of £2,000. He continues:

"A pretty romantic story is this of the £2,000 fiddle! Violin-makers now and again come upon pieces of wood of phenomenal resonance and beauty, and when they do, we may be sure they give special care to the making and finishing of the instrument formed of that wood. Stradivarius at any rate did. In 1716 he had a piece of luck in this particular, and his luck went into an instrument with which he fell so much in love that he absolutely refused to sell it or to allow it to be played upon by any hands but his own. He kept it locked up, and when he died at the advanced age of ninety-three, he bequeathed it to his sons. By and by an enthusiastic collector named Salabue got on the scent of the instrument, and about the year 1760 he acquired it—at what figure is not known—from one of the great man's sons. Salabue cherished it until his death about 1827, and then a strange character appears on the scene as purchaser. This was an eccentric old fellow named Luigi Tarisio, who, abandoning his trade as a carpenter, had started collecting old violins, and was now searching in every nook and corner of Italy for the treasures of Cremona. He could neither read nor write, this enthusiastic collector, but he could tell a valuable fiddle the moment he saw it, and he estimated the worth of the Salabue Strad. so well that

after he had acquired it he kept it to himself with all the loving care that its maker had already shown for it. Tarisio lived entirely alone in a wretched garret in Milan; and one day in the year 1854 his neighbors found him lying dead among a confused heap of Cremonas. The old man had amassed a collection of some two hundred and fifty instruments, the result of a thirty years' 'hunt'; and altho he had started life a penniless carpenter, he died worth about £12,000.

"Well, there was in Paris at this time a certain high priest of fiddle-making named Vuillaume, already mentioned. He knew something about Tarisio and his wonderful collection, and when he heard of the veteran's death he at once set off for Milan to see about purchasing the instruments. And he did purchase them—the whole two hundred and fifty, including, of course, the Salabue Strad.—for the purely nominal sum of £3,166! What he did with the two hundred and forty-nine does not concern us at present; the thing to be noted is that he, too, like all its previous owners, refused to part with the 'Salabue' at any price. He kept it till his death in 1875, and so anxious was he for its safety that during the Franco-German war he had it buried, case and all, in a damp-proof, air-tight box, and did not unearth it until peace had been proclaimed! From Vuillaume the treasure descended to M. Alard, the great French violinist, who paid £1,000 for it—only to look at it, as it appears, for he was so charmed with the varnish that he seldom used the instrument lest he should spoil the gloss. Alard died in 1888, and two years later the instrument was sold by his heirs—Messrs. Hill acting as agents in the matter—to its present owner, Mr. R. Crawford, of Trinity, Edinburgh, for £2,000. The high figure perfectly astonished the violin world. As recently as 1872 Charles Reade had valued the instrument at £600—and, by the way, "thought so much of the varnish that he declared the violin would be worth just £35 without it!"

### HOW LONG MAY MAN LIVE?

NEWS was lately received from Homer, a town in the interior of this State, of the death of a citizen at the age of nearly one hundred and two years. Such items, which are not at all rare, prompt speculation as to the possibilities of increased longevity. Buffon declared that one hundred years of life was what Providence intended for man. *The Tribune* remarks that the intention for the most part has not been carried out. It goes on to say:

"The new physiologists who try to measure the movements of brain cells and invent machines to calculate the flow of nervous energy tell us that man is an unnatural creature. He was not meant for any such work as he puts himself to. It was not intended that he should use his brain under pressure ten hours a day and tax his digestion with vast quantities of food at intervals which keep the digestive process in constant and active operation. Considering the irrational way in which people live and work, the human race makes, they admit, a brave fight for existence, and the fact that man individually manages to live so long as he does and leaves an ever-increasing progeny is a tribute to his prowess.

"Physicians have made great progress in the treatment of disease within a half-century, and there is every reason to hope that they will make many conquests in the next half-century. Under their care human life ought to be much prolonged, if it were not for the fact that the discoveries of science hardly more than keep pace with the new agencies of destruction which come with the highly developed conditions of society. The problem of lengthening the span of life is one of balance, the ratio of increase in death-dealing agencies and in preventive and curative knowledge. Pioneer days were hard on life. We think of the fathers as old men when, in fact, they were mostly young. Not only was medical science in a primitive state, but conditions of life, exposure, ill-heated homes, badly cooked food, excessive physical labor, the wear and tear of a civilized man's fight against nature for existence in surroundings better fitted for a savage—all made a more than average constitution a condition for even a moderate span of life. Those evils have gone, but with them has gone the simplicity which robbed them of half their bad effect. The modern man lives more comfortably, but he subjects himself to more external dangers. When he learns to make use of all that science teaches while at the same time he guards himself against the

accidents of civilization, and, above all, keeps himself from being carried away by its unrest and its luxury, he may hope for a longer lease of life. It was not the hardships of the old time, but its simplicity which made vigorous men. It will not be the comforts of the future, but its temptations to unhealthy and unnatural living, that will most threaten longevity."

A writer in *The Strand* tells of a number of British centenarians, and points out that an insurance investigator some years ago gathered a list of no fewer than two hundred and twenty-five centenarians of almost every social rank and many nationalities, but the majority of them were Britons or Russians. There are stories of an Englishman who lived in the Sixteenth Century to be two hundred and seven, and a Russian who died in 1812 when nearly two hundred and five years old. *The Strand* writer tells of fourteen centenarians living in Great Britain within a half-dozen years. The majority of them were of humble origin. Every one of them married, several of them reared large families, and all of them led temperate lives, only a few even using liquor in moderation. *The Tribune* continues:

"These conditions lead easily to a theory of long life. The old people came from good stock not enervated by high living. They themselves endured hardship on simple fare. Many of them were Scotch, and subsisted largely on porridges. They all had homes, pursued the even tenor of their ways, and entered not into the turmoil of the great world. The old statesmen of Europe seem to show that such abstinence is unnecessary, but these same statesmen also show that simplicity of life and food have their value. If America can show no such record of old people as Britain, it is not unreasonable to suppose it is because, notwithstanding the greater incomes and luxuries of the average family, our people are not content with simple food—or if they are, select and cook it badly, living, for instance, on pork and soggy bread—and because, either owing to climate or heredity, they destroy all chance of being benefited by habits of placidity."

#### OPALS ARE POPULAR AGAIN.

IT is said that opals are rushing into popularity with lovers of precious stones, now that superstition is doing them the justice to declare that they bring good fortune instead of bad luck. Alethe Lowber Craig, writing for *The Home Journal*, on the subject of "Engagement Rings," gives the following facts concerning opals:

"Those from Honduras change color very perceptibly with the temperature of the body as well as of the air. Therefore, when the wearer is depressed with apprehension or illness, the opal fades, and is said to bring reverses, while, really, it merely registers them. But opals from the best mines—the mines of Hungary and of Australia—are of a different formation, and more constant in their beauty. By many virtuosos they are regarded as the most interesting of gems. An old jewel merchant of India, who is a faithful lover of the opal, recently exhibited to me the Australian pet which he always carries, enclosed in a unique little box of carved wood, in his inner waistcoat pocket. When he disclosed the gleaming stone, he looked at it and spoke of it like a true adorer. 'It is the child of the moonbeam and the sunbeam,' he said, with Eastern imagery. 'I will never part with it, for, since I have possessed it, happiness has come to me again and again.' It was not of exceptional beauty, but, as to his cultivated eye all opals are as expressive as human countenances and vary as much in interest, it was dear to him because it bore the loving look of a personal friend.

"The Hungarian opals are the most fashionable. They are paler than others—resembling their moonbeam mother—with a light shade of green predominating among the splashes of color. The Australian stone, on the contrary, seems to hold captive in its depths rosy little blushes; and the Mexican opal, tho less rare and valuable than the others, is richly florid in color, showing very little of the cool Hungarian green, but much glowing red and deep yellow. While all colored stones are enhanced in beauty by the adjacency of diamonds, the opal is never in full radiance without their setting."

**An Interesting Siberian Race.**—The St. Petersburg correspondent of *The Lancet*, London, June 22, gives an abstract of a recent account given by a Russian physician, Dr. Shendrikofski, of the Buriats, a race inhabiting from time immemorial the regions round Lake Baikal in Siberia. "They are an entirely pastoral race. They all, men and women, practically live in the saddle. In summer they dwell on the plains; in winter, when the snows come, they retire to the hills and live in *yurts*, huts built of wood or felt, small, rickety, and dirty. They drink sour milk and 'brick' tea. They seldom eat meat, but when they do they eat it in enormous quantities, six pounds or seven pounds at a time, without salt or bread. They are insatiable smokers, men and women, even children indulging inordinately. There is scarcely any social life among them. Each *ulus*, of five or six families, generally related, lives its own separate existence. Their religion was formerly Shamanism, but about a century and half ago the Mongol Llamas were permitted to preach Buddhism among them, and Shamanism has now but few followers. The Buddhists have a Llama of their own, appointed by the Dalai of Tibet, in a monastery near Selenginsk. In this monastery is a school of divinity and one of medicine. According to the medical teaching of the Llamas most diseases arise from disorders of the liver, which is looked upon as the most important organ in the body. Diagnosis, however, depends solely upon the condition of the pulse. The Buriats suffer mostly from scrofula and scurvy. Skin diseases are rare, notwithstanding their want of cleanliness. Idiotism, cretinism, malformations, and mental disorders are not uncommon, possibly on account of frequent intermarriages; but the race is not dying out, as is shown by the fact that between 1863 and 1893 their numbers increased by 20.4 per cent."

**The Exportation of American Apples.**—According to an abstract in the *Revue Scientifique*, June 22, of an article in the *Handels-Museum*, "there were exported from the United States in the months from November 1, 1894, to March 28, 1895, 1,434,592 barrels of apples, or nine times as many as in the preceding season. These barrels, containing 100 pounds each, went mostly to Liverpool, where they were sold, according to the quality of the fruit, at from 15 to 25 francs [three to five dollars]. California apples sell at 15 francs [three dollars] per case of 40 pounds. Only ordinary apples are exported; those of extra fine quality are sold in America. The season of 1892-93 also was remarkable for the poverty of the European production, 1,450,336 barrels of apples being sent to Europe in that season. The exportation was chiefly from New York and Boston, the season lasting from August 15 to April 15.—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

**There were Giants in Those Days.**—There are hardly any truthful records of the giants of the past, tho literature is full of wondrous tales about them. A French Academician, M. Henrion, once estimated the height of Adam to be 123 feet, and that of Eve, 118, proportions that must have appeared most formidable to the serpent, and made the proposition for apples seem a somewhat trivial thing. The same authority brings Abraham down to twenty-eight feet, and makes Moses only thirteen. Goliath's recorded height is, however, only nine feet nine inches, which is within the bounds of possibility. Pliny speaks of seeing a giant-ess ten feet two inches in height, and a skeleton seventy feet long. There are weird stories of the Emperor Maximilian, who was reputed to be nine feet high, and to have eaten forty pounds of meat a day.—*The Belfast Witness*.

#### CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:

The article, "Edgar A. Poe as a Prophet of Science," in THE DIGEST for May 4, and a letter, "Poets v. Prophets of Science," in the issue of June 22, have suggested another interesting example:

In "Gulliver's Travels," Voyage to Laputa, chapter 3, Swift speaks of the astronomers of that country having discovered "two lesser stars, or satellites, which revolve about Mars."

As a matter of fact, the satellites of Mars (Deimos and Phobos) were not seen until Professor Hall discovered them at Washington in August, 1877, with the then new 26-inch telescope.

Very truly yours,  
SALEM, VA., July 29, 1895.

JNO. I. ARMSTRONG.



## LEGAL.

**Master and Servant—Dangerous Employment—Assumption of Risks.**

Where plaintiff went into defendant's employ as car inspector, after stating that he would not, unless furnished with a proper signal to protect him while under the cars, on the promise that the signal should be furnished, but before it arrived he was injured by the backing of a train against a car which he was working, defendant is not liable, plaintiff having assumed the risk. *Marean v. New York, S. & W. R. Co.* (Pa.), 31 Atl. Rep., 562.

**Wrongful Destruction of Life, Damages For—Mortality Tables.**

An assessment of damages for the wrongful destruction of life, based on the Ohio statutes, permitting mortality tables to be used, was disturbed by Judge Ricks, in *Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. v. Toledo, etc., Co.*, 67 Fed. Rep., 81. The Court found that in a large number of States the limit for loss of life has been fixed at \$10,000 as a maximum allowance, and that this may be considered a legislative construction of a fair maximum sum to be awarded in any case. We very much question the soundness of this view. Many of the American States have a less limit, others have no limit, and the belief is now in a formative process that there should be no legislative limit, but that actual and reasonable damages should be allowed. The New York constitutional provision emphasizes this view.

**Building and Loan Associations—Mutual Interest of Members.**

The Supreme Court of Ohio, in the case of *Eversmann, Receiver, v. Schmitt*, 34 *Weekly Law Bulletin*, 3, say that the members of a building association, whether borrowers or non-borrowers, have a mutual interest in its affairs; and, sharing alike in its earnings, must assist alike in bearing

its losses. A borrowing member is one who receives in advance the par value of his shares, and agrees, in consideration of such advance, to pay the weekly dues on the shares and the interest on the loan, until the dues paid and the dividend declared and not paid, are equal to the par value of his shares. He then ceases to be a member and is entitled to a cancellation of the mortgage given to secure the obligations arising from the loan.

**Passengers' Baggage—Merchandise Not.**

The question of what constitutes a passenger's baggage was considered in the case of *Smith v. Cincinnati, H. & D. R. Co.*, 2 Ohio Nisi Prius Reps., 29, and determined that by baggage is meant such articles of personal necessity or convenience as are usually carried by passengers for their personal use; it does not include merchandise or other valuables designed for other purposes, such as a sale or the like. Equity will not interfere by injunction to require a railroad company to permit its passenger cars to be used for the transportation of merchandise as personal baggage, especially when such railroad company has provided for transportation of merchandise through its freight cars or through an express company, and does not hold itself out as such common carrier.

**Libel—Privileged Communication—Burden of Proof.**

A novel question of libel was before the Supreme Court of Australia in the case of *Lang v. Bage*, 16 *Australian Law Times*, 181. The court said that a distinction exists between that immunity from actions of defamation which is presumed to exist by reason of the mere relationship of the parties and that which depends upon other circumstances. Where the existence of the privilege depends solely on the relationship between the parties, the court will not assume as a matter of course that the defamatory statements have been made by the defendant in the belief founded on reasonable grounds that they were true and that it was his

duty to make them. In this case the defendant was the son-in-law of the plaintiff and during her absence in England, lasting for five years, had the sole management of her affairs. On her return he wrote libelous letters reflecting on her mental condition to her sister and daughter. In an action of libel, the defendant pleading privilege and justification, the publication of the libels was proved, but the plaintiff closed her case without giving any evidence in the first instance of express malice. It was held that the court was not bound at that stage to assume in the defendant's favor, by reason of the relationship between the parties, that the letters were privileged, and that they had been written without malice and under the belief founded on reasonable grounds that the statements contained in them were true and that it was the defendant's duty to make them.

**Passenger—Fraudulent Evasion of Fare—Effect on Rights.**

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals, in the case of *Condron v. Chicago W. & St. P. R. Co.*, 67 Fed. Rep., 522, say that one who fraudulently evades the payment of his fare upon a railroad train is not a passenger, and the railway company owes him no duty except to abstain from wilful or reckless injury to him; and this rule is not abrogated by the Iowa statute (McClain's Annotated Code, sec. 2,002) providing that railroad corporations shall be liable for damages sustained by "any person" through negligence of its agents.

**Insurance Policy—Expiration—Force of Word "Until"—Fractions of a Day.**

In the case of *Thompson v. Connecticut Mut. Life Ins. Co.*, 52 *Legal Intelligencer*, 284, it is said that while it is true that the words "until," "between," "from," and "to," generally exclude the days to which they relate, yet this construction will yield to the manifest contrary intention of the parties. As there are no fractions of a day unless the parties make them by fixing an hour when the insurance ceases, it continues in force during the whole of the day on which the renewal premium is to be paid.

# "Woman, Lovely Woman"

Your Health, if impaired, may be restored by



THIS SIMPLE and easily applied home treatment without medicine or electricity, augments the supply of vitality by polarizing the body and causing it to absorb oxygen from the air through the pores of the skin, thus supplementing the work of the lungs to an almost unlimited degree.

ASTONISHING RESULTS have been attained in cases pronounced "incurable." Shall we mail you (free) a booklet of the theory and results, with price, of this new system?

**ELECTROLIBRATION CO.** . . 1122 Broadway, New York,  
or 346 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. JUSTICE JACKSON, wife of Associate Justice Jackson, of the United States Supreme Court, says:

"I take pleasure in recommending the *Electropoise*, because of the wonderful relief it has accomplished in our family."

**Lame Back.**

(The *Intelligencer* can vouch for the following.) Mrs. E. B. DICKENSON, 114 Macon Street, Brooklyn, says:

"For five years I suffered with lame back or lumbago; consulted the best medical skill without permanent relief. I was induced to try the *Electropoise*, and it has cured me thoroughly."

—N.Y. *Christian Intelligencer*, Dec. 12, 1894.

**Broken-Down Women.**

CAPON BRIDGE, W. VA., Nov. 15, 1893.

"Since testifying in favor of the *Electropoise* two years ago, I have had the most gratifying results from its use in neuralgia, indigestion and in the re-building of broken-down females. We use it for all ailments and find it superior to medicine and doctors." Mrs. MINNIE A. BEALL.

**Confirmed Invalid.**

Miss LENA NAGLER, of Freeport, Mich., writes:

"From spinal curvature, weakness, kidney and liver trouble, etc., I was a confirmed invalid for twenty years. My brother sent me an *Electropoise*, and its invigorating effects have improved my condition wonderfully. I am now able to sit up and sew, something I have not done for years."

## BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

## The State of Trade.

The week presents a larger volume of trade in many lines and at many points than in the weeks before and one year ago. The rush of orders for steel and iron leads in interest, displaying remarkable strength. Western manufacturers have been obliged to purchase Eastern billets to meet their orders. Less confidence is placed in last week's rumors of serious damage to the spring wheat crop in Minnesota and the Dakotas, and another conspicuous feature of the week is the evidence of reviving confidence on the part of Western and Northwestern interior merchants now that the corn and spring wheat crops promise well. This is shown plainest at Chicago, St. Louis, Milwaukee, and St. Paul, where order demand and sales to buyers in person have increased to a striking extent. At the South general trade remains of as moderate volume as previously noted, Nashville and Galveston alone reporting material gains.

There are 221 failures in business reported to *Bradstreet's* this week, as compared with 239 throughout the United States last week, 220 in the week one year ago, and 459 in the corresponding week of 1893. In the like week of 1892 the total was only 155.—*Bradstreet's*, August 3.

## New York Bank Statement.

The weekly statement of the Associated Banks showed a decrease in surplus reserve of \$1,079,400, and the surplus now stands at \$40,917,175. Loans expanded \$3,151,000, and deposits increased \$3,361,600. Specie increased \$177,400, and legal tenders decreased \$416,400. Circulation increased \$24,600.—*The Journal of Commerce*, August 5.

## False Economy

Is practised by people who buy inferior articles of food. The Gail Borden Eagle Brand Condensed Milk is the best infant food. *Infant Health* is the title of a valuable pamphlet for mothers. Sent free by New York Condensed Milk Company, New York.

## CHESS.

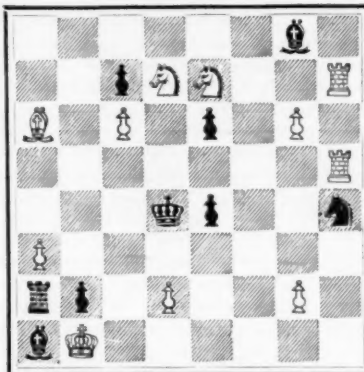
## Problem 82.

BY A. F. MACKENZIE.

First Prize Three-Mover, "Restricted Tourney," *Manchester Times*.

Black—Nine Pieces.

K on Q 5; Bs on K Kt sq and Q R 8; Kt on K R 5; R on Q R 7; Ps on K 3 and 5, Q B 2, Q Kt 7.



White—Eleven Pieces.

K on Q Kt sq; B on Q R 6; Kts on K 7 and Q 7; Rs on K R 5 and 7; Ps on K Kt 2 and 6, Q 2, Q B 6, and Q R 3.

White mates in three moves.

Senator Vilas, of Wisconsin, is an expert chess-player. He is often seen in the Washington City Chess Club putting up a strong game.

## If you Lack Energy

Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

It vitalizes the nerves, helps digestion, feeds the brain, makes life worth living. It is a medicine, a food and a delicious beverage.

## Solution of Problems.

No. 76 (June 13).

White.	Black.
1 Kt—R 5	Q x Q
2 R—R 4 mate	Q—B 7 or Kt 6
1 B—B 5 dis. ch., mate	Q x P
2 R x Q mate	R any
1 Q x B mate	B x Q
2 Kt x P mate	B—Kt 2
1 Q x B mate	B—B 3
2 B x B mate	B—Q 4
1 R—B 4 mate	Kt—Kt 6
2 R—R 4 mate	Kt—B 7
1 Kt—Kt 3 mate	Kt—B 6
2 B—B 5 dis. ch., mate	Kt—Q 7
1 Kt—B 3 mate.	

Correct solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; Manton Maverick, Chicago;

Don't ask your dealer what chimney to get for your burner or lamp. The "Index to Chimneys" tells. It is equally useful to you and to him.

Write Geo A Macbeth Co, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pearl-glass and pearl-top chimneys last as a teacup lasts.

## Hay Fever Time

Many people write us saying that their attack of hay fever is nearly due and asking whether HYOMEI will relieve it and make unnecessary a season of suffering or a trip to the mountains for relief.

Our reply is that HYOMEI will cure hay fever and catarrh in a short time if properly used. We refer to the following testimonials. Please notice the dates. If you are not satisfied we refund your money.

THE "Australian Dry-Air"

TRADE MARK  
BOOTH'S  
HYOMEI  
"DRI-AIR"

Treatment by Inhalation

It Positively Cures Hay Fever, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Diphtheria and Whooping Cough

Mr. R. T. Booth,

Dear Sir:—Enclosed find \$1 for two extra bottles of HYOMEI. I am entirely cured of Hay Fever, but I do not like to be without your remedy. MRS. R. A. LINENDOLL, Kattskill Bay, East Lake George, N. Y.

MAYFLOWER COTTAGE, July 31, 1895.

R. T. Booth, 18 E. 20th St., N. Y. City.

Dear Sir:—I have succeeded Dr. Shimer in his practise at this point. He has recommended to me your valuable discovery, HYOMEI:—in fact has praised it so highly that I am induced to try your Pocket Inhaler, on a case I now have under treatment. Yours very truly, W. S. HAMILTON, M.D.

NORMAN, O. T., July 29, 1895.

326 WEST 33D STREET, NEW YORK, July 22, 1895.

Dear Mr. Booth:

Mrs. Stryker and I use the little Pocket Inhaler daily, and we regard it as a splendid companion. One of us has suffered many years with asthma and the other from difficulty in breathing. After using Hyomei for nearly a month, we both find ourselves greatly relieved, and we are recommending the remedy to our friends.

Rev. Dr. PETER STRYKER,  
Pastor, 34th Street Reformed Church.

WESTFORD, MASS., Jan. 30, 1895.

Your HYOMEI cured me of Hay Fever in **one week's time**. I consider it a duty to tell others who suffer.  
A. HAMLIN.

## What HYOMEI is, and how it is used

Hyomei is a purely vegetable antiseptic, and destroys the germs and microbes which cause diseases of the respiratory organs.

The air, thoroughly charged with Hyomei, is inhaled through the Pocket Inhaler at the mouth, and, after permeating the minutest air cells, is slowly exhaled through the nose. It is aromatic, delightful to inhale, inexpensive, and gives immediate relief. It stops all spasmodic coughing instantly, clears the voice, expands the lungs, and increases the breathing capacity.

The phenomenal success of Hyomei has been built up largely on the personal recommendation of those cured by its use. From the sale of one Inhaler outfit, we can trace, in some instances, the sale of fifty others.

A short treatise on the subject, a brief history of the discovery, and also voluntary testimonials from prominent people who have been cured by its use, sent free on application.

## POCKET INHALER OUTFIT, COMPLETE, BY MAIL, \$1.00,

with full directions for use. **Your money back if you want it.** If you are still skeptical, send us your address, and our pamphlet shall prove that Hyomei does cure. Are you open to conviction? Consultation and trial treatment free at our office.

THE R. T. BOOTH CO., 18 East 20th Street, New York.





F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; A. Tooley, Brockport, N. Y.; Leon E. Story, Washington; G. A. Betournay, Regina, Canada; H. N. Clark, Port William, O.; W. G. Donnan, Independence, Ia.; A. B. D., Greenwood, Va.; Drs. Clark and Sudgen, Winnipeg, Man.; E. E. Armstrong, Parry Sound, Canada; J. F. Dee, Buffalo; J. F. Fulcher, Gadsden, Ala.; the Revs. J. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; J. H. Todt, Spencer, Wis.; Prof. C. D. Schmitt, University of Tennessee.

Seven of our solvers sent B-Q sq as the key-move. The answer to this is Kt-Kt6. Another hopeful beginning is Q-QB4. This is "cooked" by Q-B6. QxKt will not do, for Q-Q7 prevents mate next move.

#### NO. 77.—"THE DEMON."

White.	Black.
1 Kt-Q5	KxKt
2 B-R7 mate	
1.....	K-B5
2 Q-R6 mate	
1.....	K-K7
2 Q-R6 mate	
1.....	K-B7
2 Kt-Kt4 mate	
1.....	B-K7
2 Kt-Kt4 mate	
1.....	B-B7
2 Kt-B4 mate	
1.....	Kt any
2 Kt-Kt4 mate.	

Correctly solved by all those who were successful with 76, and also C. Y. Thompson, Beaumont, Texas; John Winslow, Bristol, Conn.; J. D. Gehring, Lawrence, Kan.; Dr. G. S. Armstrong, Olympia, Wash.; and the Revs. T. C. Robinson, Lis-towel, Canada, J. H. Witte, Portland, Ore., and W. G. Keyes, Pittsfield, Mass.

Many of our solvers live a long distance from New York City, but we give ample time for the solution of a problem to reach us before the day of publication. Please send your solution as soon as possible. We desire to give credit to every one sending correct solution. If you do not find your name on the honor-roll let us know, and we will make correction.

A correspondent writes: "Can you tell us when and by whom chess was invented?" We give it up. We can't find it in "the dark backward and abysm of time." It has been credited to almost every ancient nation. Sir William Jones, however, believes that chess came from India. The game *chaturanga*, essentially the same as chess, has been played in India 5,000 years, so the learned folks tell us. In Wilkinson's "Ancient Egypt" and in Erman's "Life in Ancient Egypt" there are illustrations of men playing a game on a checkered board with pieces not unlike our chessmen. Wilkinson and Erman did not claim that

#### A Treasure for Tourists.

"Health and Pleasure on America's Greatest Railroad," No. 5 of the Four-Track Series for 1895, issued by the Passenger Department of the New York Central, from the press of the American Bank Note Company, surpasses in size and beauty any volume of like character ever published. No brief description can give an adequate idea of its excellence and utility. To summarize it in a few words, the book is a handsome volume of 304 royal octavo pages, with numerous maps and illustrations beautifully bound in illuminated covers. The primary object of the book is to give useful information regarding the popular health and pleasure resorts of New York, New England and Canada, but it goes beyond this scope, and in a series of interesting chapters treats of the beauties of landscape and climate to be met with in California, Colorado, Utah, Yellowstone Park, Mexico, Japan, and the Hawaiian Islands. The descriptive matter relating to the various features of interest in these localities is accompanied by over 300 illustrations, depicting the most beautiful scenery of the country. In addition to these features, epitomized tables of routes, fares, hotel rates, etc., etc., render the book invaluable to traveler and tourist. The maps are all new and up to date and cover the Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, Lake Region of Central New York, and all the prominent resorts.

Every one who intends to get out of the city for the summer should secure a copy of this book and study the 1,000 tours it describes before coming to a decision. George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent of the New York Central, will send a copy to any address in the world upon receipt of ten 2-cent stamps.

**The Sunnyside** ★★ Styles and Sizes, from \$6 to \$30 ★★  
★★ Write for Description ★★ **Extension Bookcase**  
Can be enlarged for a trifling expense to any desired capacity. **Sunnyside Bookcase Co., Girard, Pa.**

chess was known in ancient Egypt, but several later authorities undertake to prove that such was the case. We know this, to a certainty, that chess is the oldest, the most intellectual, and the kingliest of games.

Another correspondent asks: "How should a beginner learn to play chess?" This is rather a large question to answer. We give two or three hints. Get a reliable book and study *one opening* until you master it. Endeavor to find the reason for the moves. *There should be a reason for every move.* An old player gave us this most excellent piece of advice: "Count all your possible moves and then select the *best one*." Develop your game. Don't lay traps to capture pieces. Remember that your objective point is checkmate. While you are picking up a piece your opponent may be getting his game in shape to crush you. Don't consider Pawns of little worth. Murphy said: "Pawns are the soul of chess." Train yourself to play slowly. Don't get into the habit of recalling moves, if your opponent allows this. Stick by the move you make, although you lose the game. Don't play *Chess* for fun. "Skittles" never made a good chess-player.

### Current Events.

#### Monday, July 29.

The silver debate between Roswell G. Horr and William H. Harvey, in Chicago, ends. . . . Bannock Indians pour into Jackson's Hole, Idaho, but it is believed the settlers are still safe. . . . A large number of colored women assemble in Boston and form a National League. The State Department takes action in reference to the arrest of Louis Stern, of New York, at Kissingen. . . . Returns, almost complete, of the English elections show a Conservative majority of nine over any possible coalition.

#### Tuesday, July 30.

Everything is reported to be quiet at the scene of the threatened Indian disturbances in Wyoming. . . . Governor Morton appoints Henry C. Botty a City Court Judge, and Dr. George B. Fowler a member of the State Board of Health. Students of the Union, in Moscow, are caught conspiring against the Czar. . . . The Duke of Argyll is married to his cousin, Ina Erskine McNeill, in Ripon. . . . John Carr, a wealthy financier, is sentenced to six years' imprisonment in London for being the financial backer of a gang of international forgers.

#### Wednesday, July 31.

The Right Rev. Mark Antony De Wolfe Howe, Bishop of Central Pennsylvania, dies at Bristol, R. I., aged 88 years. . . . Richard M. Hunt, the noted architect, dies at Newport, R. I., after a brief illness. . . . John E. Hurst is nominated for Governor by the Maryland Democrat State Convention.

It is stated that the powers will force Japan to evacuate unconditionally the Liao-Tong Peninsula. . . . The Spanish Cabinet agree to pay the Mora claim in three installments.

#### Thursday, August 1.

General Copping's troop arrives within a few miles of Jackson's Hole, Wyo. . . . The State legislative printing contract is awarded to John E. Milholland.

Sir Thomas Francis Wade, the Oriental scholar and diplomatist, dies at Cambridge, Eng., Wednesday. . . . Prof. Heinrich von Sybel dies in Marburg.

#### Friday, August 2.

The cruiser *Columbia*, Captain Sumner, arrives at New York from Southampton, having made the run in the remarkably short time of 6 days, 23 hours and 49 minutes, the average speed being 18.41 knots. No warship ever before crossed the Atlantic in so short a time. . . . The Indian scare in Wyoming is said to be over. . . . Strike of the New York tailors ends, in favor of workmen.

José Olms, formerly editor of *El Monitor de Pueblo*, is assassinated in the streets of Pueblo, Mexico. . . . Bingen Bros., one of the oldest and largest banks in Genoa, fails.

#### Saturday, August 3.

The *Defender* leads the New York Yacht Club squadron in the run from Newport to Vineyard Haven, Mass., defeating the *Vigilant* and the *Volunteer*.

A massacre of Christians at Kucheng, China, is reported. . . . The school bill is adopted in Belgium; sectarian education is now compulsory. . . . A new German political party is formed to demand that Alsace-Lorraine be given the same rights as other states of the Federation.

#### Sunday, August 4.

The thirteenth annual conference of Christian workers opens at Northfield, Mass. . . . The town of Sprague, Wash., is nearly destroyed by fire; the Northern Pacific car shops are burned.

Warrants are issued for the arrest of the Bingen Brothers, whose bank in Genoa recently failed.

## GET THIN!

### Dr. Edison's Obesity Pills, Salt and Bands take off Fat.

**Fat Doctors Use Them and Prescribe Them for Fat Patients. Dr. Edison's Latest Obesity Remedy One of the Medical Wonders of the Age.**

(Dr. Horace A. Treat in Medical Era.)

"It was Dr. Edison who first proved that obesity is a disease. It was Dr. Edison who devised the only safe and certain treatment for it. His name is honored, in consequence, by the medical profession of two continents, and American and European physicians vie with each other in praising his Obesity Pills and Salt and his Bands for fat people as the only rational and effective treatment for the



reduction of surplus fat. It not only makes big fat folks thin, but it makes good forms out of forms abnormally plump in places. It will reduce a double chin, fleshy neck, bust or face, or fat abdomen, shoulders or hips without reduction where there is no surplus fat. The skin contracts to its normal tension and gracefully covers the parts without wrinkles. This treatment clears the skin and removes blotches, liver spots, and discolorations. It is harmless, and is used by more women as a complexion beautifier than any other remedy."

Selina Deman Southern, author of a "Life for a Lie," "Bascom's Bargain," etc., etc., whose portrait is above, has used Loring's Corpuia and Fat-Ten-U Foods with satisfactory results. She says: "They increased my weight from 111 to 136 pounds, a gain of twenty-five pounds in thirty days. Send me another package of Corpuia and one of Fat-Ten-U. I want my mother to use these foods."

OBESITY FRUIT SALT \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.  
Pills \$1.50 a Bottle, or three Bottles for \$4.00, enough for one treatment.

**Dr. Edison's Summer Obesity and Supporting Bands should be used by fleshy men and women; his Supporting Band by all women in a weak condition.**

The Bands cost \$2.50 each up to 36 ins.; and 10c. for each additional inch.

M. W. Sherman, manager for the Wilde Cycle Co., writes from the office of that concern: "Dr. Edison's Obesity Band reduced my abdominal measurements ten inches in 22 days."

**Dr. Edison's OBESITY REDUCING COMPOUND. A Vegetable Compound—Potent Yet Harmless.**

**MOST POWERFUL SINGLE OBESITY REMEDY KNOWN to Medical Science.** May be taken by any one in any condition, no matter how employed, without inconvenience or loss of time. *Takes off a pound of fat a day* and is used and prescribed by physicians. May be taken alone or in connection with DR. EDISON'S OBESITY PILLS and FRUIT SALT or both.

Rev. W. S. Killinger, writing from the Grand, Cincinnati, O., says: "I was advised by Dr. Bartholomew to take DR. EDISON'S OBESITY REDUCING COMPOUND to rid myself of surplus fat. It relieved me of fourteen pounds in three weeks. My brother obtained a large reduction of abdominal girth by wearing DR. EDISON'S OBESITY BAND."

**PRICE OF COMPOUND—Two months' treatment, \$10.00, prepaid to any part of the U. S.**

**LORING & COMPANY.**

**THREE STORES:**

**BOSTON, No. 3 Hamilton Place, Dep. 8;  
CHICAGO, 115 State Street, Dep. 10;  
NEW YORK CITY, 40 West  
22d Street, Dep. 15.**



**Hon. E. J. PHELPS,** Professor of Law, YALE UNIVERSITY;  
Ex-Minister to GREAT BRITAIN:

"For general and practical purposes THE STANDARD DICTIONARY is the best American Dictionary now available." (March 24, 1895.)

**301,865 Vocabulary Terms. 247 Editors and Specialists.**  
\$960,000 EXPENDED IN ITS PRODUCTION.

Published by **FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, New York.** Canvassers Wanted.

## THE HOMILETIC REVIEW.

### Contents for August

#### (A) REVIEW SECTION.

- I. THE PREACHING AND THE PREACHER FOR THE PRESENT CRISIS. PREACHING THE LAW. By D. S. Gregory, D.D., LL.D., West New Brighton, S. I.
- II. THE OLD SYRIAC GOSPELS RECENTLY DISCOVERED AT MT. SINAI. By Rev. Camden H. Cobern, Ph.D., Ann Arbor, Mich.
- III. SENSATIONAL PREACHING. By Professor T. D. Witherspoon, D.D., LL.D., Louisville, Ky.
- IV. CHURCH LIFE AND CHURCH WORK: SUGGESTIONS BY LAYMEN. By Thomas G. Shearman, Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- V. LIGHT ON SCRIPTURAL TEXTS FROM RECENT DISCOVERIES. HIRAM, KING OF TYRE. By Wm. Hayes Ward, D.D., N. Y. City.

#### (B) SERMONIC SECTION.

##### Representative Sermons.

- A STUDY OF TEMPTATION. By Ven. Archdeacon Farrar, D.D., Dean Designate of Canterbury, Eng.
- THE CALF AND THE DANCING. By George A. Gordon, D.D., Boston, Mass.
- SAUL AND STEPHEN: A CONTRAST. By A. Carman, D.D., General Superintendent of the Methodist Church of Canada.
- THE MANY GATES OF HELL. By T. De Witt Talmage, D.D., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- THE REVIVED INTEREST IN RELIGION. By President E. Benjamin Andrews, D.D., LL.D., Providence, R. I.
- SPIRITUAL POWER IN PREACHING. By Henry Ward Beecher.
- SIN AND REDEMPTION. By Rev. G. D. Bayne, Pembroke, Ont.
- LESSONS ON THE SABBATH FOR HOMES AND SUNDAY-SCHOOLS. By William R. Worrell, New York City.

##### Suggestive Themes and Texts.

- TEXTS AND THEMES OF RECENT SERMONS.  
THEMES FOR PULPIT TREATMENT  
*Hints at the Meaning of Texts.*  
*Light on Scriptural Truths from Recent Science and History.* By Rev. George V. Reichel, A. M., Brockport, N. Y.  
Hast thou entered into the treasures of the snow (Job, xxxviii. 22)?  
I am Found of Them that Sought Me Not (Isa. lxi. 1).  
Another Phase of the Immigration Question.  
Is Alcoholic Intemperance the Worst of Evils?  
PRIMACY OF THOUGHT ILLUSTRATED. By Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, New York City.

An International Monthly Magazine of Religious Thought, Sermonic Literature, and Discussion of Practical Issues. Now in its eighteenth year. Svo, 96 pp.

Subscription per year, \$3.00; to Clergymen and Theological Students, in advance, \$2.50; single numbers, 30 cents.

Edward Everett Hale, D.D.: "I read THE HOMILETIC REVIEW each month with great pleasure. . . . It must be of great use throughout the country."

Joseph Parker, D.D. (author of Parker's People's Bible), London, England: "THE HOMILETIC REVIEW is month by month acquiring larger circulation and influence in this country. I look upon it as the best periodical of its kind."

The Episcopal Methodist, Baltimore: "We repeat what we have often said, that THE HOMILETIC REVIEW is a necessity to every progressive clergyman, and is of vast importance. . . . If a minister is only able to take one periodical, let it be this one."

The Central Baptist, St. Louis, Mo.: "We have been reading THE HOMILETIC REVIEW for ten or fifteen years, first as pastor, then as editor, and for practical use we do not hesitate to commend it most highly. . . . One of the problems that we have never yet been able to solve is how a pastor can get along without THE HOMILETIC REVIEW. . . . It is a theological seminary in miniature."

T. De Witt Talmage, D.D.: "I do not know how THE HOMILETIC REVIEW affects others, but to me it is so full of suggestiveness that when I rise from reading it there are sermons on the tips of my fingers, sermons in my mouth, sermons on my eyebrows—head full and heart full of sermons. While I appropriate nothing of other preachers' materials, THE HOMILETIC REVIEW points out new gold-mines where we can dig for ourselves."

**The Homiletic Review,**

30 Lafayette Place, New York.

### Contents for August

*Helps and Hints, Textual and Topical.* By Arthur T. Pierson, D.D.

*The Prayer-meeting Service.* By Wayland Hoyt, D.D.

(C) EXEGETICAL AND EXPOSITORY SECTION.  
BORN OF WATER. By Edmund B. Fairfield, D.D., LL.D., Lyons, France.

Πέρπος and Πέρπα. By the Rev. W. H. Townsend, Elizabeth, N. C.

(D) THE SOCIAL PROBLEM. Conducted by J. W. Stuckenberg, D.D.

A BOYCOTT.

PROGRESS OF THE LABORING CLASSES.

FOR THE THINKER AND THE WORKER.

THE PREACHER AND SOCIAL THEMES.

WITH THE SPECIALISTS.

THE BURNING QUESTION.

WHAT IS SOCIOLOGY? By Rev. Samuel W. Dike, LL.D., Auburndale, Mass.

#### (E) MISCELLANEOUS SECTION.

THE DUTIES OF CITY CHURCHES TO THE OUTLYING POPULATION. By Ex-President James McCosh, D.D., LL.D., L.H.D., Princeton, N. J.

THE RELATION OF THE CHURCH TO NINETEENTH CENTURY REFORMS. By Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts, Ph.D., Washington, D. C.

SOME GREAT PREACHERS I HAVE HEARD. I. Spurgeon. By Rev. John Balcom Shaw, D.D., New York City.

#### (F) PREACHERS EXCHANGING VIEWS.

WIT AND HUMOR IN THE PULPIT.

MR. BOK ON "THE YOUNG MAN AND THE CHURCH."

GOSPEL MUSICAL SERVICE.

HOW UTILIZE THE Y. P. S. C. E. IN THE CHURCH.

DISORGANIZATION FROM OVER-ORGANIZATION.

#### (G) EDITORIAL SECTION.

LIVING ISSUES FOR PULPIT TREATMENT.

Old Age Insurance for Workingmen.

Our Nation's Liquor Bill.

Who Own the Homes of the People?

Age of Consent Laws.

SERMONIC CRITICISM.

Common Sense and Sound Logic in Preaching.

Catchy Themes.

Timely Expository Preaching.

ILLUSTRATIONS AND SIMILES.

HELPFUL DATA IN CURRENT LITERATURE.

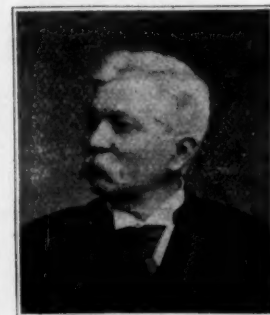
NOTICES OF BOOKS OF HOMILETIC VALUE.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A Change in the Editorial Staff.

Religion in Summer.

The Great Agnostic.



**HENRY M. STANLEY,** The Great Explorer, **SAYS:**

"THE 'STANDARD DICTIONARY' comes nearest to my idea of a first-class dictionary."

**301,865 Vocabulary Terms.**  
**247 Editors and Specialists.**  
**\$960,000 expended in its production.**

Published by  
**THE FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY,**  
**NEW YORK.**



## THE MISSIONARY REVIEW OF THE WORLD.

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF:  
ARTHUR T. PIERSON, D.D.

Associate Editors: J. T. GRACEY, D.D., President of  
the "International Missionary Union," Rochester,  
N. Y.; D. L. LEONARD, D.D., Oberlin, Ohio.  
Managing Editor: D. L. PIERSON.

### CONTENTS FOR AUGUST.

#### I. THE LITERATURE OF MIS- SIONS.

1. AN APOCALYPTIC CRISIS IN PAPAL MISSIONS.  
Editor-in-Chief.
2. MISSIONARY WORK IN THE NEW HEBRIDES.  
(Illustrated.) Rev. J. H. Laurie, D.D.
3. THE PERPETUAL OBLIGATION RESTING ON  
THE CHURCH TO EVANGELIZE THE WORLD.  
Rt. Rev. G. E. Moule.
4. LA MISSION INTÉRIEURE, FRANCE. J. Mur-  
ray Mitchell, LL.D.
5. THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE WORK  
IN JAPAN. J. P. Moore, D.D.
6. MISSIONARY THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS IN INDIA.  
T. J. Scott, D.D.
7. TWO FRENCH ANARCHISTS AND THE GOSPEL.  
Prof. J. L. Bertrand.
8. GLEANINGS FROM THE BAPTIST ANNIVER-  
SARIES.
9. CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONS. Rev.  
James H. Ross.

#### II. INTERNATIONAL DEPART- MENT. Edited by J. T. GRACEY, D.D.

1. INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY UNION. Mo-  
hammedan Lands, Southeastern Asia,  
China, Africa, Mexico, Brazil, etc. Some  
Special Topics, Women's Work, Moravian  
Missions, Memorial Services, Communi-  
cations, Resolutions.
2. WOMAN IN MISSIONS.
3. KHAMA AND DRINK.

#### III. FIELD OF MONTHLY SURVEY. D. L. PIERSON.

1. PAPAL EUROPE AND THE PAPACY.

#### IV. EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT. Editor-in-Chief.

1. MARCH OF EVENTS—Riot in China; Sweat-  
shop Investigation; The Mandalay Bap-  
tist Mission Chapel; Polygamous Con-  
verts; Student Volunteer International  
Conference; Retrenchments; South  
American Evangelical Mission; The Cen-  
tral Sudan Mission; A New Map of  
Africa; Principal Miller on Hinduism.
2. MISSIONARIES' SONS.
3. TESTIMONY TO MISSIONS.
4. WORK OF WILLIAM CAREY.
5. DR. HENRY MARTYN SCUDDER.
6. WESTMINSTER SOCIETY.
7. A TRIP AROUND ERROMANGA.
8. THE MAN OF THE BOOK.
9. EXAMPLES OF GIVING.
10. LIFE OF MRS. BOOTH.

#### V. GENERAL MISSIONARY IN- TELLIGENCE. Edited by D. L. LEONARD, D.D.

1. EXTRACTS AND TRANSLATIONS FROM FOREIGN  
PERIODICALS. Rev. C. C. Starbuck.
2. ENGLISH NOTES. James Douglas.
3. THE KINGDOM; WOMAN'S WORK; UNITED  
STATES; EUROPE; ASIA; AFRICA; ISLANDS  
OF THE SEA.

Each number contains 80 large 8vo pages. \$2.50  
per year; \$2.00 in clubs of ten or more. Specimen  
copy, 25 cents. Bound vol., \$3.00. January, 1895,  
began the eighth year.

☞ This Review and THE HOMILETIC REVIEW  
together, one year, \$4.50.

☞ The Bound Volume of THE MISSIONARY RE-  
VIEW OF THE WORLD for 1894, royal octavo, 974 pp.,  
\$3.00; together with one year's subscription, \$4.50.

The Bound Volume at end of each year is a grand  
Thesaurus on Missions.

"The Missionary Review of the World" is the  
only complete Current Review of Missionary Opera-  
tions and Missionary Problems in connection with  
all Protestant agencies all the world over.—THE  
ROCK, LONDON.

"The Missionary Review of the World,"  
30 Lafayette Place, New York.

## THE NEW TESTAMENT IN BROAD SCOTCH

THE REV. WILLIAM WYE SMITH,  
Who has come to the front of late years, as an au-  
thority on Scottish language and literature, has pre-  
pared, with long and painstaking labor,

### A SCOTTISH VERSION

of the New Testament. Whether such a publication  
will be as well accepted as its merits deserve, will  
depend upon the action and good will of the lovers  
of the Scottish tongue in America. That the work  
is approached in the most reverent spirit, and accom-  
plished in the most fascinating style, all readers  
may be assured.

The work will be published in 12mo, double-col-  
umns, brevier type, on good paper, cloth; with head-  
ings and numerous foot-notes in broad Scotch; on  
the following condition:

The regular price will be \$1.50. But if 2,500 ad-  
vance subscribers send in their orders for copies  
(payable when ready for delivery, at ONE DOLLAR  
each), promptly, the work will be immediately pro-  
ceeded with.

\*.\* This is an excellent opportunity for the num-  
erous and increasing Scottish Societies in the United  
States and Canada to foster an undertaking which  
must appeal to the heart of every one possessing  
Scottish blood, or cherishing Scottish memories

### ADVANCE-ORDER BLANK.

(Sign this or a Copy of it, and Send to us.)

Gentlemen:—I agree to take and pay for.....  
copies of THE NEW TESTAMENT IN BROAD SCOTCH,  
by Rev. Wm. Wye Smith, as per your advance offer,  
at \$1.00 per copy, and will remit for the same when  
notified you have received a sufficient number of  
subscriptions to enable you to publish at that price,  
and that you are ready to send me the books.

Signed.....

P. O. ....

Date.....

State.....

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY,

30 Lafayette Place, New York.

Just the Book for the Young People's  
Societies.

## A Hundred Years of Missions;

OR, THE STORY OF PROGRESS SINCE  
CAREY'S BEGINNING.

By D. L. LEONARD, D.D.,

Associate Editor "Missionary Review of the World."

12mo, Cloth, 432 pp., with Practical Index.  
Price, \$1.50, post-free.

### THE CONTENTS.

The Christian Idea of Missions; Missions in the  
Early Centuries; Conversion of Northern and Western  
Europe; the Non-missionary Centuries; Reforma-  
tion and Discovery of America; Roman Catholic  
Missions; Preparation for Modern Missions; Protes-  
tant Missions Before Carey; the Carey Epoch in  
Missions; the great Missionary Revival; Genesis of  
Missions in America; the Phenomenon of Missionary  
Expansion; Missions in India; Missions in Africa;  
Madagascar; the Islands of the Sea; the Turkish  
Empire; Persia; the Chinese Empire; Korea; Mis-  
sions in Japan; Missions in Spanish America; Mis-  
sions among the American Indians; Land which  
Remains to be Possessed.

There is no single volume in existence which at  
all covers the ground as does this one.

The Press, Philadelphia, says: "Dr. Leonard  
gives an exhaustive account . . . and at the same  
time gives a large amount of valuable historical in-  
formation. . . ."

The Press, New York, says: "The volume  
shows that while, all things considered, a wonderful  
achievement has been made in the single century  
begun under the lead of William Carey, among the  
host that remain to be won over are about 800,000,000  
heathen, 200,000,000 Mohammedans, 50,000,000 devil-  
worshippers, etc."

Funk & Wagnalls Co., Pubs., 30 Lafayette Place, N.Y.

## LAWYERS.

We append below a list of leading lawyers in  
different portions of the United States and  
Canada.

Legal business, collections, and requests for  
local information will meet with prompt atten-  
tion at their hands:

Henry C. Terry, 506-7-8 Hale Bldg.,  
1328 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Keator, Freemann & Jenkins, 400  
Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

John M. Harris, Court House, Scrant-  
on, Pa.

W. C. Gilmore, 311 Pine St., Williams-  
port, Pa.

Mordecai & Gadsden, 43-45 Broad  
St., Charleston, S. C.

William O. Thompson, 715 Washing-  
ton Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

James G. Young, Hall B'dg, Ninth  
and Walnut Sts., Kansas City, Mo.

Harry Emmons, Law Building, Ninth  
and Market Sts., Wilmington, Del.

John Moffitt, 911 Ashland Block, Chi-  
cago, Ill.

George E. Dickson, 329 "The Rook-  
ery," Chicago.

J. B. Weaver, Freeport, Ill.

John H. Taff, 27 School St., Boston,  
Mass.

S. B. Wright, 74-76 Times Building,  
Chattanooga, Tenn.

Sam'l J. MacDonald, 11 Pine St.,  
New York (also member Bar of New Jersey).

Fillius & Davis, Cooper Block, Den-  
ver, Colo.

Chas. E. Bond, 260-265 Temple Court,  
Minneapolis, Minn.

Nathan R. Park, 28 Chamber of Com-  
merce, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Frank J. Thompson, Fargo, North  
Dakota.

G. R. Coffin, 702 Broad Street, Augus-  
ta, Ga.

Henry P. Karch, New Strome Build-  
ing, Millersburg, Ohio.

Harris & Lafferty, Perry, Oklahoma.

Thomas & Collingwood, 311-314 Hol-  
lister Block, Lansing, Mich.

George P. Goff, "Shatmore House,"  
207 Larkin Street, San Francisco,  
Cal.

### CANADA.

Nassau B. Eagen, 1 Toronto St., To-  
ronto.

W. B. Bentley & Co., Toronto, Can-  
ada. Cable Address "Bentley,"  
Toronto.

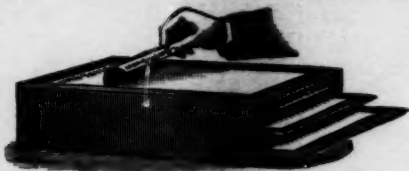
### JAMES G. YOUNG,

Lawyer and Notary Public,

Office, Rooms 315 & 316 Hall B'dg, Kansas City, Mo.  
N. W. Cor. Ninth & Walnut Sts.

# The Literary Digest

## The Lawton Simplex Printer



simple, cheap, effective—will make 100 copies from pen-written original, or 75 copies from typewriting. No washing required. Price, \$3 to \$10. Send for circulars.

*Look out for imitations. Make sure that you get the Lawton Simplex.*

**LAWTON & CO.,**

20 Vesey St., New York.

## 43 FIVE-MINUTE Object-Sermons TO CHILDREN



PREACHED BEFORE THE MAIN SERMON  
ON SUNDAY MORNINGS, THROUGH  
EYE-GATE AND EAR-GATE INTO  
THE CITY OF CHILD-SOUL.  
BY SYLVANUS STALL, D.D.

2mo, Cloth, 256 pp. Price, \$1.00, post-free.

FOR USE IN THE FAMILY,  
FOR THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL, AND  
THE CHURCH.

*Herald of Gospel Liberty, Dayton, Ohio:*  
"They are delightful and helpful beyond expres-  
sion. . . . We have seen nothing that compares  
with it."

*The Christian Statesman, Pittsburg:* "On a  
brief examination of it we got the suggestion for a  
series of half a dozen evening sermons to the young  
people. The book is most suggestive, and spiritually  
as well as mentally refreshing."

Funk & Wagnalls Co., Pub., 30 Lafayette Place, N.Y.

## YOU WOULD BUY A SET

Of these SOUVENIR SPOONS, but you think there must be some catch on account of the small sum asked for them. It is a genuine offer, and we do this to dispose of them quickly.

**Remember we Refund your Money if you Find They are not as Represented.**



FOR ALL SIX.

**LEONARD MFG. CO.,** 152 and 153 Michigan Ave., A. N. Chicago, Ill.

YOU KNOW this advertisement would not be accepted by the  
Editor of this Paper if not genuine.

ORDER TO-DAY. SEND IN YOUR ORDER  
FOR A SET OR MORE AT ONCE  
AS THOUSANDS WILL AWAIT  
THEMSELVES OF THIS  
GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

First Come, First Served.

### HOW WE ARE ABLE TO DO IT.

These Spoons were made up for the  
World's Fair trade, by  
One of the Largest Manufacturers  
in the World

and were left on their hands. In order  
to dispose of them quickly we make  
this unheard-of offer. SIX SOU-  
VENIR SPOONS, after-dinner coffee  
size, HEAVY COIN SILVER  
PLATED, with GOLD PLATED  
BOWLS, each spoon representing a  
different building of the World's  
Fair. The handles are finely chased,  
showing head of Columbus, and dates  
1492-1893 and wording "World's  
Fair City." They are genuine works  
of art, making one of the finest sou-  
venir collections ever produced. Sold  
during the Fair for \$9.00; we now  
offer the balance of the stock at ONLY  
99 CENTS. Sent in elegant plush  
lined case, properly packed, and ex-  
press prepaid to any address. Send  
Postal Note or Currency. Money cheer-  
fully refunded if goods are not as re-  
presented.